REGISTERED No. "C."—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,262—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 15, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Stamp Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		3	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 3½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ELPHINSTONE, 30,020 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R. on SATURDAY, the 20th July 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Coddapatam, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports by steamships at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUNJAUB, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABASSA, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on SATURDAY, the 20th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month,*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£33	£15	£6
Suez	36	23	9
Port Said	36	24	9
Messina	40	34	14
Naples	40	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	53	36	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Steaming Without food.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.

VIA SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, TORRES STRAITS.

THE Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have arranged to despatch a first-class passenger steamer once in every 73 days from Batavia for Fort Darien, Townsville, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

The first steamer will leave Batavia 8th May, and thereafter the sailings will be as follows:—

20th July.
2nd October.
14th December.

Through Cargo and passages can be booked from Calcutta or any other port in India by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Time occupied on voyage from Calcutta to Batavia, 20 days (about), Batavia to Adelaide 42 days (about), Calcutta to Adelaide 63 days (about).

For Freight or passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Managing Agents B. I. S. N. Company, Limited, Calcutta.
or
W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Bombay.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Fine New Steamer SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons register, 400 H. P. nominal, will sail positively on the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA,

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, Captain James C. Shaw, will sail on the 18th instant.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE (S.S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, will sail on the 27th instant.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	19th July.
(s) CATHAY	2985	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.
— GEELONG	1535	250	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3963	600	G. F. Gates	9th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	22nd July.
SUNDA	1704	300	J. Reeves	5th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. W. Heckor	19th July.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ shotlies.
10 cases T. red garments.
30 cases Indo, Coope and Co.'s Beer in Quarts and Pints.
19 boxes each 1 dozen Silliery Mausseux from Duc de Montalambert Reims.
1 case 12 lbs. Smoked Danish Hams.
10 boxes Oard Dupy and Co's Brandy.
On account and at the risk of Thakersey Govind.
16 P. Alpaca.
On account and the risk of Rajbhoy Tyebjee.
22 barrels each 3 cwt yellow ochre.
By order of the Administrator-General:—
Sundry effects, wearing apparels, and jewellery of the late Manockbai alias Lukhabai, widow of Mooljee Dewjee.
Also, a gold neck chain, the property of the late Mr. Thomas Bleasdale.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Byculla on the premises of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited.

A quantity of old building materials, comprising posts, planks, doors, windows, about 35,000 old tiles, &c., &c.

SALE OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Action at Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned without reserve landed ex s. s. Surat.

W.B—88 Casks Messrs. White Bro's. wellknown Portland cement, more or less broken and damaged.

HIMALAYAN TEAS! HIMALAYAN TEAS!

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m., without reserve, a quantity of the undermentioned Himalayan teas packed at the plantation in 1 lb. packets.

Orange Pekoe	about 133	lbs.
Young Hyson	„ 40	„
Hyson	„ 40	„
Bynath Mixture	„ 100	„
Pekoe souchong	„ 250	„
Souchong	„ 37	„
Bohea	„ 23	„

These will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th July 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to, or having claims against the ESTATE of the late MAJOR GEORGE SWETENHAM, Royal Engineers, Assistant Secretary D. P. W., Hyderabad, Hallarum, are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the Undersigned.

G. R. WESTMACOTT, Colonel,
2nd Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Bollarum, 11th July 1878.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half year ending 30th June 1878 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Company's Office, Bombay, 13th July 1878.

THE MALABAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., to confirm the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on TUESDAY, the 9th idem.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FORBES & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 13th July 1878.

SOUTHALL'S COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME,

IS agreeable to the taste, free from disagreeable smell, easily digested and highly recommended by medical faculties for diseases of the chest and lungs, nervous weakness and for its valuable qualities for restoring the health from wasting diseases.

CASH PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-8.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS and SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Hon'ble Walter Lang and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer,

Bombay, 10th July 1878.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow Street.

MR. NEUBERG has much pleasure in announcing arrival of large Consignments of

TRICHINOPOLY,
DINDIGUL,
COCONADA,
AND
PONDICHERRY
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manufactured of choicest Tobacco, personally selected from the

NEW SEASON'S CROP,

to the high class quality of which, he would respectfully draw the special attention of Smokers.

The variety of Brands held in stock are all *specialités*, superb in quality and finish, and Mr. Neuberg is confident they will meet that approval from Connoisseurs, he has always studied to indulge.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

AN EFFICIENT SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.

Price Rupees Twenty per pound tin. Postage Annas Twelve extra. Cash to accompany all orders.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT BOTANICAL GARDEN, Howrah, near Calcutta.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established 1803.
CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, rom whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

PENKNIVES,
BY
MAPPIN BROTHERS.
Germansilver and Tortoishell Handles,
In Leather Cases.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE SENATE of the UNIVERSITY of CALCUTTA will proceed in the month of August next to the election of a TAGORE LAW PROFESSOR for such term as the Senate may approve.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is, that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 27th July, and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY, Registrar.

Senate House, the 6th July 1878.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 462 of 1877.

CHAPABAI, Widow, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Holy Chuckla Street, within the Fort of Bombay...Plaintiff,

vs.

LUCKMIDASS NARRON and JEVERVOW, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Modikana Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an ORDER of REFERENCE of the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY made in the above suit, bearing date the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS CLAIMING DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the ESTATE of PITAMBER NARRON, deceased, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the testator in the pleadings of the above suit mentioned, who died at Kathra, near Mandvie, in Cutch, in Bombay Presidency, on or about the twenty-third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 12th day of July 1878.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

MESSRS. M. F. OASH & Co. beg to tender their best thanks to their constituents and the public in general for their support and patronage during the past year. They have now RECEIVED a BATCH of the CHOICEST VERY OLD WINES which can be had on application at the following rates:—

SPARKLING MOSSEL LIOLABLE	per dozen	Rs. 30
LAURENHEIMER, very old, 1868	„	„ 20
STEINWEIN, do. 1868	„	„ 33
HOCHHEIM, do. 1868	„	„ 25
STEIN PFLE'S very dry Champagne	„	„ 33
GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, quarts	„	„ 44
Do. do. pints	„	„ 24
SHERRY Dry, White Seal, quarts	„	„ 18

M. F. OASH & Co.,
23, Apollo Street.

RHENS NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

THIS GERMAN SPRING near COBLENTZ on the RHINE is celebrated for its MINERAL PROPERTIES, being a sure remedy against diseases so common in tropical countries.

PER BOTTLE 9 ANNAS.

M. F. OASH & Co.,
23, Apollo Street.

ANGLO-INDIAN PARCEL EXPRESS AGENCY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c. can be forwarded to ENGLAND and other places by the cheapest route, on moderate terms; and every attention will be paid to the convenience of the Customers.

M. F. OASH & Co.,
23, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 15th July 1878.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS & MATERIALS.

Theodolites.	Plotting Scales.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.
Spirit Levels.	Do. Chains.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.
Half Sets.	French Curves.
Spare Instruments.	Drawing Boards.
Field Books.	Stencil Plates.
Level Books.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Note Books.	Cartoon Papers.
Mapping Pens.	Tracing Cloth.
Indian Ink.	Tracing Paper.
Sundries.	Sectional Paper.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Drawing Papers.
Moist do. in pans.	Oil Sketching Paper.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Prepared Canvas.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Do. Millboards.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist ditto.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Palette Knives.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Dippers, &c.
Camel Hair Pencils.	Bristol Boards.
Siberian do.	Mounting Boards.
Sable do.	Drawing Pencils.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.	Crayons.
Sable ditto.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Gold Leaf.
	Sundries.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

POPULAR CONCERT, TOWN HALL, TO-DAY, MONDAY, commencing at half-past 5 o'clock. Admittance—One Rupee. See Programme in another column.

LOST, TWO SHARES in the PORT CANNING CO., Nos. 4525 and 45/6. Whosoever brings them to NANABHOY RUSTOMJEE RANINA, will be REWARDED.

C. M. SYKES, GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATED SURVEYOR, and DRAUGHTSMAN will be open to engagements from the 22nd inst. 25 Apollo Street, Fort

WANTED, a SCREW-CUTTING LATHE, 10 to 12 feet bed. Address OMEGA, care of this Paper.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 1st Grenadiers N. I. Apply, stating terms and forwarding certificates, to BAND PRESIDENT, Camp, Ahmedabad.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—WANTED, a FIRST MISTRESS for the Byculla Girls' School. Commencing salary Rs. 120 a month, with Furnished Quarters. For full particulars apply by letter to the Hon. Secy.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS, ICED FRUIT DRINKS Iced Puddings, &c. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and all diseases arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 151, Fleet Street, London.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BART., G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUG AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by hemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.

Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW SILK AND FELT HATS.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a new assortment of the above in the NEWEST SHAPES as now worn at home.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Best Dress Silk Hats (Lincoln and Bennett's)	14	0	16	0
Best Drab Felt do. (do. do.)	12	0	14	0
Black Felt, Round Crown (The Bathurst)	8	8	9	8
Do. do. (The York)	9	8	10	8
Do. Square Crown (The Ellesmere)	8	8	9	8
Do. Soft do. do. (The Hastings)	8	8	9	0
Soft Tweed Hats for Travelling	5	0	6	8

REGULATION, SHIKAR, AND OTHER HELMETS, IN ALL THE NEW AND GENERALLY APPROVED SHAPES.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their

CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15	8	Travelling Hats	4	8
Overland Suits	27	0	Cardigan Jackets	0-8 to 12	8
Warm Suits	30 to 40	0	Sheets, per pair		9
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	0	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to	2
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 65	0	Blankets	each	10
Dressing Gowns from	9 to 20	0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to	10
Pyjamas	3	0	*Kessis* or Quilts		5
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0	Ladies' Wool Shawls		24
White do.	5	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to	23
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0	Solid Leather do		49
English Cambric do	4	0	Extra Large do		70
Best Shrunk Flannel do	8	0	Black Hide Bags		11
Silk and Wool do	10	0	Extra large do		24
Spun Silk do	10	0	Children's Bags		35
Gents' Under Vests & to match	6	0	Ladies' Hand Bags		7
Bathing Drawers do	3	0	Travelling Writing Cases fitted		11
Gents' Under Pants do	8	0	Gents' Bags fitted complete		72
Gents' Cotton Socks, dos	8	8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete		58
Warm do	15	8	Gents' Carpet Bags		11
Ladies' Under Vests do	6	8	Gents' Dressing Cases		33
Ladies' White Cotton Hose dos	13	8	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete		39
Ladies' Heather Mexino Hose dos	9	0	Solled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to	5
Children's White Cotton Socks, from dos	0-8 to	12	Courier Bags	9-8 to	12
Heather Merino do	6-8 to	12	Money Belts	2-8 to	6
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to	15	Sovereign Boxes	3-8 to	4
Travelling Caps	4-8 to	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	to	25
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to	8	Air Pillows		5
Dress Boots and Shoes from		12	Travelling do		1
			English Leather do		8
			Ashantee Hammock from		10
			Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.		

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
English horse hair pillows	7	8	Tooth Brush Guards		0
Folding Camp Bedstead	50	0	Do. Brushes		0
Cork Mattresses	23	8	Nail Do		0
Cotton do	15	0	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	0-8 to	12
Rug Straps	1-8 to	2	Razors, Ivory Handles		2
Waterproof Coats	10	0	Do. Strops	3-8 to	4
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0	Nail Scissors	1-8 to	2
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8	Briar Root Pipes		1
Linen Faced Collars doz	6	12	Tobacco Pouches		1
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz	1	8	Champagne Taps		8
Linen Cuffs per dos	13	8	Pocket Knives		1
Linen Collars do	6	0	Marine Soap, 4 cakes for		1
Cambric Handkerchiefs	1	0	Shaving do. Stick		1
Warm Gloves	1	8	Lloyd's Eucesia		1
Children's Gloves	1 to	1	Oriental Tooth Paste		1
Mitts	1	8	Fragrant Florellino		1
Mufflers	2	12	Luggage Labels, per dos		12
Pugs, Scarf	1	12	Lloyd's Life-Saving Appliances		12
Sailors' Knot	2	12	Overland Chairs best Beach	6-8 to	13
Windsors for Bow or Wing	2-8 to	4	Ladies' Sandals	6-8 to	8
Gents' Silk Shoes	3	8	Ladies' White Cotton		5
Gents' Slippers	2	8	Gents' Umbrellas		5
Ladies' Shoes	2	12	Double Iron Bedstead, 7ft. 6in		95
China Bath Slippers	1	8	Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in		75
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	14	0	Portable Washstands		32
Pocket Filters	3	8	Travelling Canteens		81
Air Tight Uniform cases	23	0	Sponges Fitted		60
Sponge Bags	1	8	Soap Boxes		0
Sponges	1	8	Smelling Salts, per bottle		0
Soap Boxes	1	8	Aromatic Vinegar per bot		0
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0	Helmet Cases	7-8 to	8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0	Portable Ink Stands		8
Helmet Cases	7	12	Hat Guards		8
Portable Ink Stands	1	8			

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST of Drugs, Chemical Instruments, Druggists' Sundries, &c., furnished on receipt of Card.

GENERAL CATALOGUE of Domestic and Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, Wines, Beverages, Foods, Household Chemicals, Instruments of different kinds.

DIALYSED IRON.—The best medicinal form of Iron yet discovered. Guaranteed pure and uniform in strength; equal to Bravais'. Excellent in infantile cases.

Per phial 12 as., and Re. 1-8.

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.—A most efficacious remedy in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, Fever, and Blood Impurities. A safe and efficient aperient, superior to similar imported articles.

Per bottle Re. 1-4.

SULPHATE OF QUINO-CINCHONINE. The whole of the alkaloids from Indian Cinchona Bark, purified from uncrystalizable bases, and prepared as a white sulphate; officially recognised as a substitute for Quinine; and possessing the same precision in effect.

Per ounce phial Rs. 2-8.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—A most trustworthy remedy; has stopped epidemics after every other remedy had failed. Very extensively used, and strongly recommended.

Per bottle Re. 2, and Rs. 3-4.

EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating tonic for adults. Enriches the blood, and resuscitates muscular energy.

Per bottle Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD.—A syrup of the phosphates of Iron, Lime and Alkalies: much recommended for constitutional and infantile debility, and as a tonic for mothers in nursing.

Per bottle Rs.

EXTACT OF CHICKEN.—As a solid essence of the flesh and bones of chickens without a particle of fat, this is simply perfect. It is *never* rejected by either infant or adult, and is therefore a most valuable nourishment when nothing else can be borne.

Per jar Rs. 2-8.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—The Extract of Meat for Invalids. No Bombay physician now orders any other: absolutely free from musty flavour, and will keep for an indefinite period, even if open.

Per phial Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per phial Re. 1, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 2-8.

SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.—Prepared from the finest Norwegian Oil, and can be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children.

Per bottle Re. 1-8.

COD LIVER OIL.—This year's supply has just been received from the Norway Fisheries direct. It is of beautiful quality, equal to the finest in any market. A great American authority pronounces the Norwegian Oil superior to that from Newfoundland, or any other region.

Per bottle Re. 1-4, per dozen Rs. 12.

CHRYSAROBINE.—The remedy for Indian Ringworm and all parasit

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 13TH JULY 1878.

NOTHING has occurred here during the day to relieve the usual monotony of a Saturday during the monsoon. Business generally has been at a stand-still, and with the exception of a weaker feeling in Exchange, there are few changes to report in any of our markets. Home telegrams continue to advise an improvement in trade generally. Consols remain at 96¼, and French Rentes have again advanced to 115¾. In Enfaced Rupee Paper there is an improvement of ¼ in Four per cents., which are now quoted at 79¾. The new Fours-and a-half per cent. Loan is quoted at 85, and Fives-and-a-half at 87¼.

In the London Produce Markets Coffee is unchanged at the previous quotations. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is still quoted at £40 10s, but Cochin has advanced to £52 15s, which is an advance of 15s. per ton. The only alteration in the quotation for Seeds is that Calcutta Linseed has declined 3d. per qr. to arrive; the tone of the Linseed Market is reported as quiet, and Rapeseed steady. Wheat is firm and is 6d. per quarter dearer to arrive via the Cape.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was firm at previous quotations, and in Liverpool the Cotton Market was also reported to be firm without any quotable alteration in prices: the sales amounted to 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 Bales were Surat. From New York there is also no change, Mid. Uplands being still quoted at 11½ and Futures at 11⅛ cents.

From the usual weekly figures that we give below it will be seen that the statistical position of Cotton continues to improve, and although up to the present time the demand for Surats in Liverpool has been very limited, spinners will no doubt shortly turn their attention to them, as the margin between Mid. Orleans and Fair Dhollera increases: this margin is at present ¾d. per lb. more than at this time last year, when, however, it was exceptionally small, as in 1875 when Mid. Orleans was selling at 7 5-16d. per lb., Fair Dhollera was at 5d. or a difference of 2 5-16d. per lb.—that is to say, the former was ⅛ per lb. dearer than it is now, whereas the latter was ¼d. per lb. cheaper! It must be borne in mind, however, that there were then only 69,000 bales of American afloat against 396,000 bales of East Indian, as compared with 104,000 and 124,000 bales this season.

The following table shows the visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 12th inst., compared with the two previous years:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	1,680,000	2,280,000	2,382,000
„ Surats...	363,000	515,000	698,310
For the U. K. only the figures are—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	782,000	981,000	1,020,670
Do. London.....	12,000	40,000	48,270
American Afloat.....	104,000	70,000	54,000
E. Indian „	124,000	157,000	288,000
Total.....	1,022,000	1,248,000	1,410,940
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6 9-16d.	6¼d.	6d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	5¼d.	5 3-16d.	4 3-16d.
Difference.....	1 7-16d.	1 5-16d.	1 13-16d.

The American Crop figures to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Week's Receipts.....	5,000	5,000	5,000
„ Exports to U. K....	4,000	15,000	10,000
„ „ to Continent...	3,000	2,000	7,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept	4,203,000	3,925,900	4,075,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,923,000	1,948,000	1,936,000
„ „ to Continent „	1,308,000	1,010,000	1,206,000
„ Stock at the Ports...	140,000	222,000	236,000

BAR SILVER in London is rather easier, being quoted at 52¼d. to 52⅝d. per oz. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight remains at 1s. 8d. In Paris Exchange on London is still quoted at francs 25-13.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day very little business has been transacted. The market has been weak throughout, and closes at 1-32d. per Rupee below our yesterday's quotations, viz:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-32d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8 11-32d.	„
Credits, 4 „ „	1s. 8 11-32d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 8 5-16d.	„
Francs 3 „ „	2-13¼	„

Telegrams from Calcutta continue to report a weak Market at 1s. 8s. for demand; 1s. 8⅝ for 6 months sight Bank Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm at Rs. 95 for both Fours and Fours-and-a-half and there are buyers of the new Four-and-half per cent. Loan at Rs. 101¼. In Calcutta the market is also firm at Rs. 95 for Fours, Rs. 95½ for Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 104 for Fives-and-half, and Rs. 101¼ for the new Fours-and-half.

In SHARES to-day there has been rather less doing in Spinning and Weaving Company's Scrip, and rates are irregular. Great Easterns have advanced Rs. 2½, Dharrumsey Rs. 10, Broach Mills Rs. 20, Mandvie Rs. 10, and Manockjee Petits Rs. 15. In Bank Shares Bombays have declined Rs. 1½ and Bengals have advanced Rs. 5 per share.

The COTTON MARKET is very firm, and moderate sales are reported at our quotations. Business has, however, been somewhat checked by the firmness of dealers, many of whom do not care to sell at current rates, and prefer holding their stocks until later on in the monsoon. We quote:—

Good S. G. Dharwar.....	Rs. 208	per candy F. P.
Good Oomrawuttee	„ 210	„ „
F. G. F. do.	„ 205	„ „
G. F. do	„ 195	„ „
F. G. F. Dholleras	„ 206	„ „
G. F. do	„ 198	„ „
G F F. Compta.....	„ 190	„ „

FREIGHTS are firm at 18s. 9d. to 20s. for Cotton by Steamer to Liverpool. Sailing ships are still nominally 11s. 3d. per ton for Wood, and 17s. 6d. per ton for Iron, with nothing doing.

In COALS there is still nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomnl. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash, Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	137
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	735
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	746½
Bank of Madras	80,000	250	all	10 do.	595
Nationl. Bank of India.	37,338	£25	£12-10	6 do.	111

LAND COMPANIES.

ntsa Land Co., (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.	820
Freve Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	6 p. s.	107
Mazagon Land	13,750	2,000	1,000	30 p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	18 p. s.	251½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p. s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do.	980
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	12 p. c.	550
Apollo Press Co.....	250	2,750	2,200	32 p. s.	560
Bailey	175	1,000	all	60	673
Barar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p. s.	495
Bombay Cotton Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do.	125
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do.	132
Carwar Co	1,000	500	all	75 do.	608
Chinba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	50 do.	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	18 do.	220
East India Press Co...	352	1,000	all	100 do.	385
Fort Press Co	50	5,000	250	50 do.	1,250
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	40 do.	445
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do.	508
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do.	345
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do.	350
Samoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do.	350
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do.	495
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do.	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	500
Volkart's Co. United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	550

*Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock....	..	£20	21 8· 3·0	p. c.	293
Do., New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13 0 14 6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	6· 7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,160
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	19 6·3 15	do.	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	850
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	1,080
Alfred Mills Co.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,160
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	1,980
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	87
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	500	2,000		40 p.s.	1,400
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,070
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company....	2,000	500	all	15 p.s*	230
Byculla S. and W. Co....	1,800	1,000	all	10 p.s*	860
Cocoa S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	25 p.s*	1,160
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	40 p.s*	1,020
Dharumsey Spinning	500	500	450	..	660
Dharumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	920
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,260
Great Eastern.... in the	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,190
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	1,000
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	995
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	910
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	4,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	960
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	790
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s	1,275
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	37
Mandvi S. and W. Co....	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	345
Manekji and Wadia.....	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,330
Manockjee Petit's.....	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,290
Morarjee Spinning	2,000	5,000	..	..	270
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	950	1,000	all	35 p.	940
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	400	1,000	all	..	650
Oriental S. and W. Co..	600	2,000	all	..	800
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	355
Money S. and W. Co....	1,000	625	all	10 p.s*	765
Oriental	1,000	1,250	all	75	1,185
Princeof Wales Spinning	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	865
Ramoon S. & W. Co....	600	1,000	all	75 p.s.	850
Soondercbas Spinning ..	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	905
Do do, 4 Shares.	800	1,000			960
Shahpore S. and W. Co.	600	1,000	all	60 p.s.	960
toria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	750

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187 4 p.s.	1,100
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co....	600	1,000	all	60 p.s.	650
Handing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee. Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	320
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,250	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co....	1,990	500	all	62½ p. s.	610
Vinegar Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	8 p. ct	30

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. N. Co's s. s. VINGUTLA, 315 tons, Captain D. Dougherty, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and ten deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. SCOOTRA, 1240 tons, Captain W. A. Starratt, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and nine deck passengers.

THE S. S. HUTTON, 1,528 tons, Captain F. W. Hodges, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Maulmein 30th June, with a cargo of 19 packages merchandise, 2 bags dali, 1 bundle ivory, 1 case gambier, and a quantity of timber.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
	Hutton(s).....	Hodges	Moulmein, June 30

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
13	Simla	McIntyre	San Francisco.
	County of Kinross..	Cumming	San Francisco.
	Jeanno Douglas.....	Jasson	Diamond Island.
	Vingutla (s).....	Dougherty ...	Kurrachee.
	Scootra(s).....	Starratt	Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
9	Commilla	Hutchinson ...	Calcutta, June 29.
	Loch Linnhe	Shand	Melborne, May 26.
10	Accrington	Christie	London, April 8.

DEPARTURES.

July 9.—Ship Bowfell.
July 10.—Steamers Hydaspel, Coryia, Reliance and Columbian.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
11	Meinam (s)	.....	Galle.
	Chyobassa (s)	.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

10	Cox.....	.....	Java.
	Navarino(s).....	.....	London.
	Inverallan	.....	Vadarinum.
	Umvoti	.....	Natal.
11	Meinam (s).....	.....	Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s.s Meinam :—From Marseilles to Madras—Colonel Childers, Dr Brockman.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—54 packages tobacco pipes, Gulamally Jewanjee and Co; 24 plates and 90 bars iron, Ebrahaina A. Currim; 100 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Russooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Henry Bolcrow s—25 drums linseed oil, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co; 44 cases soap, Sabhoy Tyebally; 10 drums japan black, Ebrahim A. Currim.
Coldstream —12 bundles and 5,925 bars iron, Volkart Brothers.
Jeanne Douglas—6,79 bars iron, Volkart Brothers.
Stockbridge—4,367 bars iron, Volkart Brothers.
Pekin s—2 cases medicine other sorts, and 8 bags corks, Rogers and Co; 3 cases saffron, Bell Brandenburg.
Servia s—25 cases gin, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—500 tubs steel, Volkart Brothers.

FROM BRINDISI.

Karhgar s—3 cases gold embroidered satin brocade, Cawasjee Mehta and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Faune—125 cases brandy, Nowrajee Ardaseer and Sons.
Union—100 cases brandy, Nowrajee Ardaseer and Sons.
Sumatra s—49 cases brandy, Cowarjee Mehta and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indiana s—1590 cwts. linseed, Gladstane Wyllie and Co.
Trentham Hall s—300 cwts. linseed, Adhawjee Nuthoo; 140 bales wool, Hall Brothers; 35 bales wool, Jainarron Bitharam; 43 bales wool, Jeewandass Premjee; 340 bales cotton, Morarjee Gocaldass; 46 bales cotton, Jaitha Cullianjee; 1000 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 340 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 142 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal; 300 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.
Bellona s—50 bales wool, Framjee Toolseedass.

FOR LONDON.

Reapear—46 cwts. coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraz; 494 cwts. coir yarn, Currumsee Khetsee and Co; 300 cwts. linseed, Adhawjee Nathoo.

FOR NEW YORK.

India s—60 cwts cloves, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Geny Mannering s—800 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Khiva s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Speke Hall s—58¼ cwts cloves Volkart Brothers.
Kashgar s—9 cases fishmaws and 104 cases sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Allidinbhoy; 53 bales twist, Hajeegon Mahamed Abdool Khaluck; 136 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 200 bales twist, the Alliance S. and W. Co.

HIGH COURT—JULY. 15.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

500-77—Craigie, L and O—Dinabaw Manockjee Petit and another
634-77—Ardaseer and H—M F Cama vs D Manockjee Petit and another—Craigie L and O.
94-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Premjee Shewjee and another—Remington, H and C.
95-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Oomedram Doolubram—Remington, H and C.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

NEW LONG CAUSES.

192-78—Macfarlane and G—Shaik Tyeb Mahomed Ally vs Memon Eshram Ooeman—Bhaishunker. N.
239-78—Sheparjee and T—Honorable J Marcott and others vs F Nusserwanjee P and others.
243-78—J C Cama—C A Turner vs Jynabai Nanno and H.
244-78—Yaljee and S—Kookebajee vs A Eduljee Chenoy.
260-78—Macfarlane and G—A Genger vs Joomabhoy Lalljee.
261-78—Macfarlane and G—R Dossabhoy Setna and others vs J Chandbhai and another.

NEW LONG CAUSES STANDING OVER.

622-69—Macfarlane and G—Essn bin Khulifa and others vs Haji Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and S.
235-77—J C Cama—Manockbai and another vs P H Suntook and others—M Munshi and Ardaseer and H.
77-78—Bhaishunker N—Narrotumdass Bapposa vs Dewcoreebai—Macfarlane and G.
230-78—M. Munshi—Morarjee Jaitha and another vs Heerjee Cokerda and others—Rimington, H and C.
248-78—Fletcher and S—The New D P S and W Co vs Joseph Abramovitz and another—Rimington, H and C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 12th July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·756
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	78·1
Relative humidity of Air	·903
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	82·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·2
General Direction of Wind.....	SSW, SSE, WSW, SSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	223
Fall of Rain ..... do.	0·68
Total fall during the month	25·15
„ „ year	45·72
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th July...	0·50

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... 22nd, 5h. 7·2m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon.	15 St. Swithin.	5 32	6 39	{ 0 16 a /	5 37 m
				{ 0 5 m	6 21 a
Tues.	16 English Mail expected.	5 33	6 39	{ 0 44 a	6 54 a
				{ 0 43 m	6 47 m
Wed.	17	5 33	6 38	{ 1 44 a	7 29 a
				{ 1 21 m	7 34 m
Th.	18	5 34	6 38	{ 1 47 a	8 2 a
				{ 1 57 m	7 57 m
Fri.	19	5 34	6 38	{ 2 18 a	8 38 a
				{ 2 38 m	8 33 m
Sat.	20	5 34	6 38	{ 2 49 a	9 13 a
				{ 3 20 m	9 1 m
Sun.	21 5th Sunday after Trinity	5 34	6 38	{ 3 20 a	9 53 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—
Monday ..... July 22.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Wednesday and Saturday.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-5 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, Central Provinces, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednagar, Secroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	12 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For Cutch via the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guserat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Cutch	4-30 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	6 P.M. of previous day.	...
For Goa in Southern Concan, viz., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherrie	10 A.M.	Do.	8-30 A.M.	...
For all Post Towns on the S.E. line of the G. I. P. Ry. as far as Poona for Junnur and Panwel.	5-30 A.M.	Do.	6 P.M. of previous day.	...
For all Post Towns on the N.E. Line of the G. I. P. Ry. as far as Nandgaum..	7 A.M.	Do.	Do.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

POPULAR CONCERT, TO-DAY.

THE ORGAN COMMITTEE'S CONCERT will take place TO-DAY, MONDAY, in the Town Hall, to commence at half-past 5 o'clock. Admittance—ONE RUPEE.

PROGRAMME.

Organ .....March Religieuse.....Gounod.
Bass Solo ....." 'Twas only a year ago, love" .....Barnes.
Soprano Solo.." Ce n'est pas vrai"..... Mattei.
Tenor Solo ....." Shall I, wasting in despair" .....Barker.
Soprano Solo..Adagio (" Somnambula") .....Bellini.
Organ .....Air du Dauphin .....Roeckel.
Soprano Solo.." Sul mare luccica" (favorite Bacarole)
Baritone ....." Dagl' immortali versici" .....Verdi.
Soprano Solo.. Cavatina (" Favorita").....Donisetti.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

HODGART—June 10th, in the Mediterranean, on board the s. s. Venetia, of remittent fever, Rebecca, the beloved wife of J. Hodgart, Oomrawuttee, aged 23 years and 6 months.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

COOKE-COLLIS—July 12th, at Bombay, the wife of Capt. W. Cooke-Collis, 83rd Regt., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

EDWARDS—July 9th, at Tanna, George Nicholas Edwards, Inspector Salt Revenue Department, son of John Edwards, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, aged 22 years and 3 months. Deeply regretted.
TURNER—July 13th, at 80, Malabar Hill, Reginald Allan Norman, the infant son of Allan Frederic Turner, aged 6 months and 2 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORNWALL—July 9th, at Cawnpore, the wife of W. W. G. Cornwall, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
GARTON—July 1st, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Garton, of a daughter (still born).

DEATHS.

HUNT—July 2nd, at Naini Tal, William Buckley, youngest son of Conductor Thomas and Mrs Matilda Hunt, Ordnance Department, Cawnpore, aged 1 year, 5 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1878.

THE recent fall in exchange on London has renewed in this country anxieties from the immediate pressure of which the Government of India and private remitters of money to England had been for some time relieved; and, without attempting to forecast between what limits of value the rupee is likely to fluctuate, we may usefully consider at the present moment if the influences which sustained the rate of exchange at a tolerably high level during the financial year 1877-78 have finally exhausted their force, or if there is any chance of their coming into operation again. The discussions of 1876 have so far familiarised the public mind with the facts of the economic position of India, that everyone knows there are permanent causes at work to lessen the natural demand for silver in the Indian market, and consequently to depreciate that metal in England and lessen the amount of the equivalent in gold to be obtained for it by those who remit home money which is calculated in rupees. These causes may be briefly described as the indebtedness of India to England for capital borrowed, and the obligations imposed upon her by foreign rule and the commercial and industrial predominance of English enterprise in this country, which compel her to send her abroad every year many millions sterling for which she gets no return in imports of merchandize or treasure. Lest these words should afterwards be cast in our teeth, we must guard ourselves by saying that we are offering no opinion at present on the moral or material results of English rule in India, but are simply recording its effect on the rate of exchange between the two countries. It is quite conceivable that English enterprise and capital, and the securities for the growth of prosperity and enlightenment which a strong Government alone can afford, have multiplied a hundred-fold the resources of India, and made the annual burden of the Government demand on home account and of the profits of trade or service which English residents in India remit to England a fleabite in comparison with the increase of wealth which has sprung from the English connection. But we have to deal now only with the effect on exchange of a state of things which is thus accurately described by a recent writer, Mr. Wilson, in his book on *The Resources of Modern Countries*:—"Between public and private "demands for remittance, India must practically pay this country (England) yearly some "19,000,000*l.* or 20,000,000*l.* at a moderate "estimate, of which almost 16,000,000*l.* is on "Government account; and he has nothing "but her excess of exportable produce in the "long run with which to pay this prodigious "annual drain."

Now, bearing this principle in mind, let us take the trade returns and home accounts of the two years 1876-77 and 1877-78, and we shall be able to understand why exchange was higher in the latter than in the former year. Here are in the first place the figures showing the imports and exports of merchandize in the two years:—

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.
1876-77...	£61,000,000	37,450,000	23,550,000
1877-78...	65,200,000	41,460,000	23,740,000

Although, then the volume of trade was greatly swollen last year, the difference in the comparative values of merchandise imported and exported remained about the same. But, looking at the movements of treasure, we find that while in 1876-77 the net imports of gold and silver into India amounted to only 7,406,000*l.*, in the next year they rose to the extraordinarily high figure of 15,142,000*l.*—the largest amount imported in any single year, since that year of fabulous prosperity 1864-65. While, therefore, India received from foreign countries in 1876-77, in return for her sixty-one millions' worth of produce, only in round numbers forty-five millions' worth of merchandise and treasure, in 1877-78 she sent out sixty-five millions' worth of produce and received back fifty-six and a half millions' worth of merchandise and treasure. The value of the imports was thus raised in 1877-78 to within a few millions of the value of the exports, and so the rupee did not fall to nearly the low level it reached in 1876. But why was the return so much greater last year than in the year immediately preceding? Well, in the first place, because a much larger proportion of the charges incurred in England was paid by loans raised in that country, instead of by drafts on India. From the Home Accounts lately published we see that the actual expediture of the Indian Government in England during the year 1876-77 came to 18,390,000*l.* Of this sum, a portion was made up by miscellaneous receipts, and the balance by means of the creation of fresh debt amounting to 5,600,000*l.* and of drafts on India aggregating 12,695,799*l.* The accounts for 1877-78 show that the expenditure in England reached the enormous amount—this includes of course the payment of interest on the railway and ordinary debt—of 18,792,088*l.* But the Secretary of State was able to spare, towards meeting this expenditure, 1,637,400*l.* out of the balance in his treasury at the beginning of the year, and he also borrowed 4,280,000*l.* Adding to these sums revenue from other sources, he was enabled to pay his way by drafts on India to the amount of only 10,244,275*l.* Here, then, we have the striking fact, that while the exports of Indian produce in 1877-78 exceeded those of the preceding year by four millions sterling, the Secretary of State's drafts fell below those of 1876-77 by two and a half millions. On a greater volume of trade the drain was less absolutely and less still relatively, and the rate of exchange became in consequence much more favourable to India. Another point to be noticed is that the export trade of India in 1877-78 must have been unusually profitable, owing to the high prices of produce that prevailed at home, and that the profits as a rule must have gone into the pockets of native producers and dealers instead of being appropriated by English merchants and sent out of the country. Indeed, so far as the trade of Bombay at least is concerned, the monopoly possessed by the foreign trader, which is a stock subject of abuse with the enemies of English rule, is fast becoming a mere tradition. In appearance, perhaps, the English supremacy seems to be unshaken; but the natives are rapidly acquiring the habit of transacting most of their mercantile business with foreign countries without the intervention of English middlemen; and anyone who considers that, while the commerce of Bombay has steadily grown in bulk, the number of English merchants who have retired from this city, we will not say with a fortune but even with a modest competence, during the last ten or twelve years, may be counted on the fingers of one hand, will admit that a large deduction must now be made from the usual estimate of the amazing profits earned by Englishmen on the foreign commerce of India, and transferred by them to places of security in England. Finally, it must be remembered that the low rate of exchange in 1876 had a great deal to do with the development of trade in the first half, at all events, of the following year, in accordance with the principles of the self-adjusting law of supply and demand, and that, therefore, in all probability produce was bought at rates below the average in India to be sold at rates above the average abroad. To sum up: in 1877-78 the value of silver was maintained at a high level because there was a great demand in Europe for Indian produce which had been purchased cheaply, and because, owing to the loans raised at home, the amount of the Secretary of states' drafts on India formed an unusually small percentage on the whole value of the Indian export trade.

Keeping in mind this experience, what, we may ask, are the present prospects of exchange? We do not speak of what is likely to happen to-morrow, a week, or a fortnight hence; but how will India be affected this year by the permanent causes which, as we have shown, must in the long run govern the course of exchange? We know that the state of trade, since the beginning of the year 1878-79, has been deplorably bad. Ten days ago we published some statistics showing that in Bombay harbour there is a large fleet of ships and steamers lying idle, while Calcutta seems to be equally badly off, as there are 112,000 tons of disengaged tonnage in the Hooghly. The fact that cotton has been shipped from Bombay to London by a P. and O. steamer for 12s.-6d. a ton speaks volumes for the depressed state of trade on this side of India; and the very serious falling off in the traffic receipts from merchandise on all the Indian railways tells the same tale for the whole country. No doubt, the gratifying accounts we continue to receive of the generally favourable character of this year's monsoon will raise the spirits of the people and put some briskness into trade. But most of the crops sown now will only be ready for export at the beginning of the next year, so that, however abundant they may be, the good harvest we are all looking forward to cannot affect exchange for some months to come. Moreover, the conclusion of peace in Europe and the re-opening of the Danubian corn-producing districts to English traders must prejudice the fortunes of Indian wheat and seeds; while for Indian cotton it seems improbable that an eager demand can ever arise again in Europe. We may, then, regard it as a certainty that in both quantity and value the Indian Export trade of 1878-79 will fall far below that of 1877-78. But on this diminished volume of trade the drain of the Government's remittances of money to England will be unusually heavy. Sir John Strachey estimated last March that, as no loans are to be raised in London this year, the Secretary of State would have to draw bills to the amount of 17 millions sterling, or about 20 crores of rupees, and we may safely conclude that this "tribute," as it is often called, will swallow up one-third of the whole export trade, while last year the proportion was less than one-fifth. It follows that the main forces which influence exchange are now at work to depress the rate; and it is difficult to guess what can be done to check the steady progress of the decline that has now set in unless the Council drafts are suspended, that is to say, unless the Government raises another loan in England. But to go on raising loans from English capitalists every year in order to enable India to pay the cost of the whole war would be a *reductio ad absurdum* of the whole art of Indian Government. Our own belief, which is confirmed by the effect of the fall in exchange during 1876 in stimulating the export trade of this country, is that a low rate of exchange is by no means injurious to India generally, though it makes serious inroads on the incomes of English officials and adventurers. The adventurers can take care of themselves; but the Government will probably find itself obliged to deal this year with a problem the settlement of which it was glad to shirk two years ago, that, namely, of removing the discontent of the subordinate classes of the public service, with fixed incomes ranging, say, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1000 a month, which are now by the depreciation of silver reduced 8 or 10 per cent. below what they were worth ten years ago. If the country has been greatly enriched by English rule, so that the loss by exchange may be treated as merely a small commission on the advantages India

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Sami Pasha yesterday proclaimed the Anglo-Turkish Convention at Cyprus, and the consequent cession of the island to England. Mr. Baring, the Secretary of the British Embassy at Constantinople, immediately afterwards took possession of the island in the name of the British Government.

The troops now under orders at Malta for Cyprus will start on the 18th instant.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question, said, that Government would shortly have to ask the House to vote a sum of money in connection with the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The French Press are now more moderate in their tone when discussing the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

Lord Napier was to-day examined by the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the late Indian famine, and spoke in favor of further extensive irrigation in the Madras Presidency.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JULY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Assyria, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 12, NOON.

Total Week's sales of Cotton..	70,000 Bales.
Amount forwarded.....	4,000 do.
Total Week's sales of Surats	6,000 do.
Amount forwarded.....	1,000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	48,000 do.
Do. do. Surats.....	6,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	782,000 do.
Do. do. Surats.....	66,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	12,000 do.

LONDON, JULY 12, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Fine Shirtings	9-10¼
8¼ lbs. do.	7.
40s. Mule Twist	9¼
Exchange on India 60 days' sight ..	½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. do.	85 (new)
5% per cent. do.	87¾
3 per cent. Consols for Account	96¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	115½
Bar Silver	52⅝ to ½.
Total coin in the Bank of France ...	£86,600,000
Do. Notes in circulation	£93,100,000

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 11-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	2-13½	,,

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 12, 10 A. M.

Barometric changes continue moderate in amount the greatest is a fall over the N. W. Provinces, averaging five hundredths of an inch. There is a partial break in the rains. Very heavy rain has fallen in Northern and Eastern Bengal; sixty-five tenths registered to-day at Rungepore and Dacca; seventy-five tenths at Chittagong; forty-nine tenths at Darjeeling. Colombo has received and excessive rainfall of seventy-one tenths; rainfall elsewhere light only. Important falls are thirteen tenths at Agra and eight tenths at Bangalore.

JULY 13, 10 A. M.

Barometer has fallen generally during the preceding twenty-four hours. The fall is greatest in Assam, Eastern Bengal, Upper Sind, and the Punjab, over which it averages one-tenth of an inch. There is a partial break in the rains, which continue moderate. Rain has fallen during the past day in Assam, Bengal, and Behar. The heaviest falls are at Patna twenty-one tenths, Chittagong nineteen-tenths, Goalpara twenty-two tenths, Durneah eleven tenths, Dacca seven-tenths, Calcutta six-tenths. Good rain has fallen in the Central Deccan, where hitherto it has been somewhat scanty. Important rainfalls are —Bellary fifteen-tenths; Masulipatam seventeen-tenths; Belgaum, Raichore, and Cuddappah one inch each. Excessive rainfall at Colombo continues; fifty-eight tenths fell there during the past 24 hours. Its average July rainfall is twenty-seven tenths for the whole month.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Byculla.
	In. cnt.	In. cnt.	In. cnt.
Previously registered...	45 4	50 16	49 37
July 12 Friday	0 68	.....	.....
13 Saturday	0 66	0 3	0 0
14 Sunday	..	0 20	0 14
Total.....	46 38	50 39	49 51
Fall up to 14th July 1877.....	.....	31 10	31 70
,, ,, 13th ,, ,, ...	36	36	36

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 9 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 14.

CANNANORE, 5-50 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.; thermometer max. 83; min. 75; W. B. 77; barometer 29·72.

OKHAMANDAL, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind NW. 4; thermometer 85·2; barometer 29·786.

MANGALORE, 13 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind SE., SW. Fall of rain 43 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind SW. light; thermometer 83. Fall of rain 46 cents.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

SHOLAPORE, July 13.—Weather to-day fine.

BROACH, July 12.—Yesterday it rained pretty heavily but the sky to-day is clear and sunny. We wish now for a dry week at least. The river has risen, which proves that there has been plenty of rain up-country. Prices of grain are still very high.

POONA.—We have been three days without rain, and are again looking out for the coming of refreshing showers. The heat during the day is very great to those who drive out, or who are engaged in active exercise. In doors, people can keep themselves very comfortable and wear warm clothing at the same time. The changes of temperature towards evening are so rapid that great care is necessary to avoid a chill.—*Deccan Herald.*

BANGALORE.—The weather continues to be very pleasant. On Monday morning and night, the 8th, we had good showers of rain. The crops in the vicinity of Jollarpett and along the Bangalore line are looking very well. The grain traffic is again declining, owing doubtless to the improvement of prospects. We had a good shower on the evening of the 11th, and the weather continued monsoonish all night.

GWALIOR, 7th July.—The monsoon has at last fairly set in. During the last three days we have had several good heavy showers of rain, which have done a great deal of good, both in irrigating the district and in reducing the temperature; the heat a week previous to the rains was intense and almost unbearable. The thermometer in the shade during that time rose from 110° up to 116°, but now it stands at 90°.

DELHI, July 9.—Very heavy and continuous rain fell the evening before last and the whole of yesterday. Sky still dark and cloudy. Slight fluctuation in prices.

TELEGRAMS received from every district of the North-West Provinces and Oudh convey the gratifying intelligence that ample rain has now fallen everywhere both to the kharif sowing. Heavy rain has fallen in Allahabad. During the last two days, two inches have been registered.

THE charge for defamation and perjury lately laid by Mr. Gordon against Lukhumsey Poonsey was dismissed by Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday last on the application of Mr. Craigie, on the ground that it could not be entertained so long as the information filed by the present accused against Mr. Dewey and others was pending before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. Mr. Little represented the G. I. P. Railway Company on the occasion, but he was not allowed to speak, owing to Mr. Hore's objection to his being heard. Mr. Arthur Crawford was noticed in Court in connection with the case.

WE learn that Mr. G. M. Batten, C. S., and Sayyid Ahmad Khan, C. S. I., have been appointed additional members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

OUR Poona correspondent writes—: "Major-General Worgan gives over charge of his office, as Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, on the 26th to Major-General Hatch, but does not leave India yet. Major-General Worgan leaves the service amidst the regrets of all. He was a perfect gentleman in his intercourse with all, and his subordinates, in particular, will feel deeply the loss of one who proved himself a friend."

WE regret to hear of the death in England of Major Gunning, lately appointed to the command of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

MR. WALTER JOYES, Professor of Vernacular Literature, Presidency College, Madras, died at Ootacamund on the 12th inst. from heart disease.

INTELLIGENCE has reached India that Sirdar Abdulla Jan, heir-apparent to the throne of Cabul, is seriously ill. The news is important, if true.

THE reduction of the postal letter rate per ½ oz. to 4½ annas *via* Brindisi and 3 annas *via* Southampton may be expected at an early date. The present rates are 6 and 5 annas respectively.

THE *Pioneer*—Major Sandeman returns to Khelat on the 16th inst. He will before long undertake a journey through the heart of Beloochistan to Mekran, on the Persian border, returning probably by the sea coast to Kurrachee, as the country to be visited is almost a *terra ignota*. Major Sandeman will no doubt be accompanied by a small escort, but his safety is tolerably well assured without one, by the fact that the chiefs desire his presence in his familiar *rôle* of Pacificator-General.

WE regret to hear of an accident to Mr. W. S. Halsey at Simla on Wednesday last. His horse slipped, and falling, threw his rider, whose left arm was broken badly.

A CORRESPONDENT from Mysore writes to say that it is believed that Mrs. Porter, the wife of Mr. W. A. Porter, the new tutor of His Highness the Maharajah, will be appointed tutoress to the young Maharani, who shows great aptitude for study. There will be a distribution of prizes to the pupils and students of the Rajah's High School shortly, when the Maharajah is expected to preside.

THE *Pioneer* has at length spoken upon the confidential Circular regarding the forces of Native States, a summary of which, in some mysterious manner, found its way into the *Englishman* about two months ago. The *Pioneer*, as might have been anticipated, tries to break the force, if it does not, indeed, artfully misrepresent the intent, of this important document. "If the Government of India," says that paper, "had allowed a state of things to grow up like that which popular rumour supposes to be in existence, then perhaps the work of putting the armies of Native States on a proper footing again would be embarrassing and troublesome. But the measure which has been recently performs a far simpler task, and anticipates the growth of an evil which a careless disregard of what is going on in Native States might perhaps have generated. Kept clear of unwarrantable misconstructions, the recent circular need not even be regarded as a mortifying reply to the offers of service that have emanated from Native States in connection with the possibilities of a war with Russia. Its sum and substance is:—'Your troops are but employed on their own proper work. They are designed for internal service, for the maintenance of public tranquillity within your own borders. It would be a misapplication of means to ends to take them away from this duty, and it would be a waste of power to equip them for the performance of the more costly duty which is the function of imperial troops.' That at all events is how the matter stands at present. It is conceived that an organisation might be arranged by which the Native States would be enabled—mainly for the promotion of good feeling all round—to take part in the general defence of the Empire. But to work out the details of such a plan would take time. For the present it is enough to guard our readers from misunderstanding or overrating the scope of the circular which has actually been issued."

That the scope and intent of the Circular can, however, hardly be overrated, may be seen from what the *Pioneer* further says:

"Government goes on to say that local Governments should always take care to keep themselves properly informed on all such subjects connected with the military forces on foot in Native States, and should encourage the native princes to treat us with the confidence in the matter which we repose in them. No native prince can have any proper motive for wanting to conceal his military establishments, and it would be well to encourage a system by which these would be periodically inspected by British officers. The influence of such officers and of local Governments should be used to induce native princes to forego an extravagant and purposeless expenditure on military preparations; and if a local rising in any state is obviously in excess of the internal requirements of the State to which it belongs, Government points out that it ought to be reduced."

THE *Madras Times*—A military correspondent in whose judgment we are disposed to place some confidence, in a letter to us in reply to certain questions, sketches a scheme of reform in the following terms:—

"Choose young men of family as native officers, stopping regimental promotion at the grade of havildar-major except for special service, when a man so promoted should be sent to another corps. Then there would be some ground for hope. Abolish the Staff Corps as it exists at present, and retain how many officers are required for carrying on the military staff of the Presidency. Nominate young officers, provided they can pass a stiff examination for the post for which they are intended, to be continuously employed on the staff for more than five years as a rule. Let him then have a spell at regimental work for five years again afterwards; if he be a particularly good staff officer employ him again on the staff for five years, and so on. There will be less favoritism, and more efficiency. Encourage officers to take privilege leave, especially for sporting purposes, in the hot weather; men accustomed to the sun and to take violent exercise will always be more efficient than those who stop at home, over-eat, over-drink, over-sleep, and over-smoke.

"There is an immense deal to be done to re-establish the army on its old efficient footing. No one at the head of the army here appears competent to deal with the various questions that require to be dealt with. If it be not possible to get an able man like Sir Garnet Wolseley, and if he be given a *carte blanche*, I have little doubt he will effect a radical change for the better, but would a distinguished man like that consent to come to this sleepy hollow and to commence his task with a full knowledge that he would fail in many years past? Sir F. Haines would have done a great deal had he been permitted, but, unfortunately, Lord Napier surrounded by men like Sir Henry Norman, imbibed their ideas and was opposed to all change for the better. So we remain, and will likely to remain for years to come, an army of very distinguished field officers, who amongst them can scarcely name a man who has heard a shot fired in anger, and who are getting every day more and more past their work. What has one to do to improve the Staff Corps? Abolish it at once, and in its place, first pension off every man over 30 years' service, and secondly restore regiments in a manner quite feasible, promotion going as a rule in the corps. Have no more than two field officers to each corps. Introduce new blood, and the army will soon revive."

Whether by the means suggested by this correspondent, or by some other means, efforts will have to be made to reform the army and abolish the staff corps, or the revenues of India will break down with the burden imposed upon them. Efficiency and economy ought to go hand in hand.

A RANGOON paper says—"Some very strange news comes to us from Tounghoo. A gallant officer of artillery there has been committed to the Sessions for loving another man's wife not wisely, but too well. The aggrieved husband, a person in the P. W. D., is said to have first taken the law into his own hands, and then handed the gay Lothario into the hands of the law."

THE Lucknow correspondent of the Delhi paper says—"A most sensational case is pending before the City Magistrate, the parties implicated being British-born subjects, one Mr. Cline among them. It appears that for some time systematic frauds have been carried on, wines and other liquors having been stolen and sold to parties from the well-known firm of Murray & Co., amounting, some say, to the large figure of Rs. 15,000. From the preliminary enquiries already made, the servants of the firm are concerned in getting the goods from the godown and selling them. At first the general impression was, that the khansamah of the Union Club had a hand in it, and for which he was made over to the City Magistrate for trial. Some receivers of the stolen goods have levanted. The firm is resolved to have the whole matter properly sifted. The names of certain persons holding enviable positions will shortly appear in print."

A PRIVATE soldier of the detachment of H. M.'s 39th Regiment stationed in Nowgong lately attempted suicide by shooting himself; it appears that he placed the muzzle of his rifle against his left breast, but in attempting to discharge it, it must have slipped, for the ball passed through his arm, without doing him any serious injury.

WE hear from Tounghoo that a Staff Serjeant has been placed under arrest for the rather serious offence of knocking down Col. Marshall, Commandant of Artillery. The Serjeant's wife, who was a witness to the act, left the station for Rangoon, but the telegraph was put in motion and she was brought back again to give evidence.—*Rangoon Times.*

AT the last drawing of the lottery at Naples, a clergyman named Mattia Salvatore, the son of the lottery agent at the Piazza Dante, won a sum of Rs. 284,400. Since the Neapolitan lottery was founded, two centuries ago, no such prize has ever been gained by one man. His reverence is supposed to have had five tickets and staked 280.

PEOPLE are passing away who knew Colonel J. Impett, so many years the Cantonment Magistrate and Commandant at Poonamalee, and more latterly Sheriff at Madras. There used to be so many good stories afloat of this gallant old Waterloo officer, that it seems a pity some of them are not preserved. He was perhaps the best Colonel Malaprop in his conversation, even India ever saw, where the jumble of half-a-dozen languages almost tempts men to call things occasionally by the wrong name. On one occasion some friends had invited him to dine, but received for answer that he was unable to come as his coach was broken. Nevertheless, at dinner time the Colonel, always welcome, turned up, and when asked by the host how he managed to get down, his coach being disabled, said, "Oh! I determined to come if I could, so I got a punkah and came down in that, and do you know you need not laugh, I was almost bitten by a confounded velocipede!" He meant only he had come in a "palkee," and been nearly bitten by a centipede! It used to be told of him that on one occasion wishing to be very polite to Mrs. Coffin, (he was always polite, God bless him poor man,) he shewed the old lady down to her carriage, as he thought. The lady told him she had not come in a carriage but in a tonjon. "Ah bless me, yes! said he," boy run quick and call Mrs Tonjon's coffin —*Madras Mail.*

BOMBAY.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment Bombay N. I. at the Apollo Bunder this evening.

March	Napoleon ..... Peplow
Valse	On the Blue Danube ..... Strauss
Selection	Op. Gernsalme ..... Verdi
Quadrille	Frankfurter Palmengarten.. Kühner
Grand Fantasie	On old English Ditties ..... VanMaanen
Galop	Kleider Lustig ..... Kühner

God save the Queen.

A VAGRANT.—John Burke, a European, was on Saturday last declared a vagrant at the Girgaum Police Court by Mr. W. Webb, and was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AND CHEATING.—Major T. Trueman, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Poona, is at present engaged in investigating a case involving the above two offences in which a Marwarree, Godha Thakur, is the accused.

A CURIOUS CASE OF CHEATING.—Dr. A. G. Frazer, the Railway Magistrate at Poona, disposed of a curious case of cheating last Friday. The accused, Babjee Balal Deshpande, a harkoon in the employ of Raghojeerow Abbajee, posted a letter purporting to have contained a currency note for Rs. 10, but intentionally, as was proved by his subsequent admission, omitted to enclose the note. The addressee complained of the non-receipt of the currency note, and the postal authorities were communicated with. Mr. Gardiner, the Post Master, who prosecuted, was successful in his preliminary enquiries, and the accused failed to prove his innocence. Dr. Frazer convicted the accused, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for for 24 hours, and in addition to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default six months' further rigorous imprisonment.

A VOLUNTEER COURT MARTIAL.—A volunteer of the Poona Detachment of the B. V. R. C. is shortly to be tried by a court-martial at that station on a charge of inditing impertinent and offensive letters to his commanding officer.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A Mahomedan, named Mahomed Hoosein, was on Saturday sentenced by Mr. Webb to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment on being adjudged guilty on two separate charges of theft of silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 36.

THEFT IN A HINDOO TEMPLE.—A Hindoo, named Chaguncknund Tarachund, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a silver head covering, valued at Rs. 5, belonging to the idol of Bhoyroojee in the temple of Chintamonjee. He was sentenced to receive twenty-five stripes. The same prisoner was also convicted on the same day of committing criminal breach of trust in respect of a turban valued at Rs. 16, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has done himself credit by the appointment just made to the Bombay Legislative Council, that of Mr. Mackintosh Balfour. The selection is somewhat out of the ordinary run, and we doubt not that the breach of custom will be amply vindicated. Mr. Balfour, who has been manager of the (new) Bank of Bombay since its establishment in 1868, had previously been many years known in Calcutta as head of the old Agra Bank. He has thus had a long and valuable experience in Indian affairs. He is a man whose habit of shrewd observation and energetic mind must have well fitted him to assist in the work of practical legislation.—*Englishman.*

THE KHOJAHS.—We hear that H. H. Aga Khan has adopted measures to unite the two factions of the Khojahs and for removing the misunderstanding that now prevails. He invited to his house the members of the families of the murdered man and of the murderer, and spoke to them seriously on the unprofitableness of maintaining such hatred against each other. They seemed convinced by what was said, and it is expected that all violence will henceforth cease between the two parties.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th July 1878 was 3,765 maunds, and in money Rs. 3,304. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 6th July 1878.		Week ending 7th July 1877.		Increase.		Decrease.	
COTTON—								
Weight	Mds	125	Mds	794	...		Mds	669
Amount	Rs.	64	Rs.	649	...		Rs.	585
GRAIN—								
Weight	Mds	23,602	Mds	24,576	...		Mds	974
Amount	Rs.	6,118	Rs.	6,301	...		Rs.	183
JAGHEE—								
Weight	Mds	498	Mds	395	Mds	103	...	
Amount	Rs.	135	Rs.	41	Rs.	94	...	
OPIUM—								
Weight	Mds	302	Mds	189	Mds	113	...	
Amount	Rs.	762	Rs.	478	Rs.	284	...	
P. GOODS AND TWIST—								
Weight	Mds	1,792	Mds	2,983	...		Mds	1,191
Amount	Rs.	1,341	Rs.	2,367	...		Rs.	1,026
SALT—								
Weight	Mds	8,009	Mds	8,489	...		Mds	487
Amount	Rs.	3,456	Rs.	3,330	Rs.	126	...	
SEEDS—								
Weight	Mds	3,368	Mds	4,035	...		Mds.	667
Amount	Rs.	885	Rs.	1,095	...		Rs.	260
SUGAR—								
Weight	Mds	1,240	Mds	1,764	...		Mds.	516
Amount	Rs.	575	Rs.	873	...		Rs.	398
GENERAL GOODS—								
Weight	Mds	32,667	Mds	37,144	...		Mds	4,477
Amount	Rs.	11,231	Rs.	12,687	...		Rs.	1,456
TOTAL—								
Weight	Mds	71,604	Mds	80,369	...		Mds	8,765
Amount	Rs.	24,517	Rs.	27,821	...		Rs.	3,304

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the 6 days ending 6th July 1878 was 3,27,582 maunds, and in money Rs. 2,49,342. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	6 days ending 6th July 1878.		Week ending 7th July 1877.		Increase.		Decrease.	
COTTON—								
Weight	Mds	25,967	Mds	15,241	Mds	10,726	...	
Amount	Rs.	21,752	Rs.	10,233	Rs.	11,519	...	
GRAIN AND SEEDS—								
Weight	Mds	1,01,715	Mds	4,52,073	...		Mds	3,36,910
Amount	Rs.	54,879	Rs.	3,14,955	...		...	
WHEAT—								
Weight	Mds	13,448	*		...		...	
Amount	Rs.	7,540	*		...		Rs.	2,53,586
SALT—								
Weight	Mds	10,905	Mds	11,236	...		Mds	331
Amount	Rs.	6,741	Rs.	6,288	Rs.	453	...	
OPIUM—								
Weight	Mds	1,090	Mds	2,158	...		Mds	1,068
Amount	Rs.	4,219	Rs.	7,633	...		Rs.	3,414
P. GOODS AND TWIST—								
Weight	Mds	8,221	Mds.	7,457	Mds	764	...	
Amount	Rs.	11,756	Rs.	13,297	...		Rs.	1,541
GENERAL GOODS—								
Weight	Mds.	94,335	Mds	95,100	...		Mds	765
Amount	Rs.	58,602	Rs.	62,425	...		Rs.	3,823
TOTAL—								
Weight	Mds	2,55,681	Mds	5,83,263	...		Mds	32,75,82
Amount	Rs.	1,65,489	Rs.	4,14,831	...		Rs.	2,49,341

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF MONEYS BY SERVANTS.

SHUNKER BHOWANEE, a servant of Jethabhoy Coovereje, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing Rs. 2,320 in currency notes, the property of his master. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A hamal, named Dadoobah Gogo, of the firm of Messrs Nursey Kessersjee and Co., was convicted on Saturday last by Mr. C. P. Cooper on three separate charges of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of money amounting to Rs. 360 belonging to the said firm. He was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE OF CRIMINAL APATHY.

(*Madras Times.*)

AN occurrence, which for the sake of our common humanity we trust is unique, has been reported to us on unimpeachable authority. The apathy shown by natives towards their fellows when perishing of famine has, of late been abundantly brought to light, but it is surely uncommon for a fellow creature in extreme peril of his life in a railway platform to be surrounded by East-Indian guards and native porters without a hand raised to help him? Yet such an incident occurred on the Suramangalam platform at about 3-30 a.m., on Monday, July 8th. A European gentleman was on the platform at the above station soon after the Mail train arrived. As he was passing towards the Madras end of the platform, where it is uncovered and (to a great extent) unlighted, he perceived an elderly Eurasian lying in an epileptic fit, partly on the foot board of the carriage and partly on the platform—chiefly the former. The slightest jerk in the train would have sent the poor fellow instantly between the foot board and the platform, and would have killed him out right. The epileptic struggling was tending to the same end. When the gentleman saw him, he called the spectators to help him to pull the man out of danger, but though guards and porters and others stood within arm's length on the platform, and passengers filled the carriages in the train to its utmost, not a hand was outstretched to help the gentleman who tried to save the sufferer. The epileptic's wife was overwhelmed with tears and unable to render assistance. With his coat off, and in a drenching rain, the gentleman tugged away at the man, and eventually prevailed on one native to help him. The help lasted length for a single time. He came on, and then the wife and the gentleman hauled him into the carriage like a log of wood. But for the dogged persistency of the rescuer, the poor Eurasian would certainly have been killed. We vouch for the above facts, and trust a proper investigation will be made.

QUEEN OR EMPRESS?—The Home Secretary recently returned for correction a petition which had been forwarded to him by ladies of Edinburgh for presentation to the Queen. It addressed the Queen as "Empress of India," which form, Mr. Cross says, "is not the proper mode of addressing Her Majesty in the United Kingdom." The petition has been amended and sent back to Mr. Cross.—*Globe.*

IT is impossible (says a writer in an Australian contemporary) to deny the sanity of the F. and O. Company. But the sun is not without spots. The Siam has just made the fastest run on record, and by the Siam I heard from a friend, then at Venice, who writes thus of the service:—"I have had a very pleasant passage so far as weather is concerned, and the ships are noble ones, and fitted for their work. But I think the Australians are certainly not treated as well as the importance of our colonies warrants. The Tanjore landed us at Ceylon in 19 days, but there we lost three days. The Surat took us to Suez in 13 days, and there we again lost three days. The ship from Alexandria, the Pera, is not fast enough for her work, and here again we lost a day. It is clear, therefore that if we had direct steamers from King George's Sound to Suez the voyage could easily be performed in 38 days to Brindisi, whereas our voyage occupied 43 days." My correspondent, who is an experienced traveller, mentions the preference of berths (from Galle) secured by Indian to the prejudice of Australian passengers. But that is an old story.

CHARGE FOR DEFAMATION IN ANSWER TO THE RAILWAY BRIBERY CASES.

LUKHUMSEY POONSEY, for whose arrest a warrant had been granted by Mr. Nana Morojee on Friday last, was brought up in custody on Saturday morning, and placed before his Worship who offered to accept three sureties of Rs. 2,000 each as bail for his release, and fixed the hearing of the case for the 19th instant.

Mr. Craigie (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen,) for the prisoner, and Mr. Little (of Messrs. Heard, Cleveland and Little,) on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway Company, accompanied by Mr. Arthur Crawford, subsequently attended at the Fort Police Court, and asked his Worship to dismiss the charge on the ground that it had arisen out of proceedings which were still pending in the Girgaum Police Court.

His Worship requested them to give notice to Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Conroy (the complainant's attorneys) that he would take the matter at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when he would give his decision. Accordingly, at half-past 2 o'clock Mr. Hore, Mr. Craigie, and Mr. Little appeared before his Worship to argue the matter.

Mr. Little was proceeding to address the Bench when Mr. Hore interrupting, asked him whom he represented in this case.

Mr. Little, after again attempting to proceed, and on being again interrupted by Mr. Hore, said I appear for the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Mr. Hore.—Your Worship, Mr. Little does not appear for any of the parties to the case, and therefore he has no *locus standi* here.

The Magistrate.—I am not going to decide as to that, but perhaps you won't object to hear Mr. Craigie?

Mr. Hore—Certainly not.

Mr. Craigie—I appear on behalf of the accused, Lukhumsey Poonsey, with reference to the charge that has been laid against him by Mr. Gordon. I desire to draw your Worship's attention to the fact that the proceedings out of which the alleged defamation and perjury in this case are stated to have taken place are still pending before the Magistrate in whose Court they were laid, and I submit that it is a very irregular proceeding indeed to lay a charge of this kind before the termination of the proceedings in the other Court.

The Magistrate—I concur in the correctness of the opinion you express, if the other proceedings are not disposed of, and——

Mr. Hore—I hope your Worship will listen to the remarks which I wish to make before coming to a decision. I am extremely surprised to find Mr. Craigie coming here and making the remarks he has just addressed to your Worship. It is nothing but an attempt to bounce your Worship. My client is not a party to the case in the Girgaum Police Court, and statements have been made in that case against certain members of his family which are *utterly false from beginning to end*; and so long as they are hanging over his head, he has a perfect right to come to this Court to seek redress at any stage of the proceedings in the other case.

The Magistrate—I hardly believe that.

Mr. Hore—I wish your Worship to take a note of what I have said.

The Magistrate—I am not sitting here examining any one, so how can I take a note? It would be irregular in me if I entertained this application at all, and I would not have entertained it yesterday if I had known that the other information had not been disposed of.

Mr. Hore—My partner, Mr. Rimington, informed your Worship when the information in this case was laid that the charge against Mr. Dewey had not yet been withdrawn, but that it would probably be disposed of on the 22nd instant. Perhaps your Worship will read this letter. The letter reads as follows:—

EMPRESS vs. DEWEY.

Messrs. Chalk and Walker.

23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th July 1878.

Dear Sirs,—We beg to inform you that we intend to apply to the Magistrate to withdraw the cases against Dewey and Janardhun.—Yours truly,

HEARN, CLEVELAND, and LITTLE.

The Magistrate—Well, I can tell you that I did not understand yesterday that the other proceedings were still pending.

Mr. Craigie—And that fact is not mentioned in the information as it should have been.

Mr. Hore—The proceedings in the Girgaum Police Court have nothing to do with this case.

The Magistrate—I say that they have everything to do with it, and I ought not to interfere in the matter.

Mr. Craigie—I ask your Worship to dismiss this charge, and release my client.

The Magistrate—Yes, I do so.

HIGH COURT.—13TH JULY.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE A SALE.

JAMSETJEE DORABJEE NAIGAUMWALLA *vs.* CHANJIBHOY DADABHOY HIRJEE.

MR. PIGOT, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin on behalf of the defendant, and Dinshaw Rustomjee, applied for an order to set aside a sale of the defendant's property made by the Commissioner under a decree of the court. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne for the plaintiff, appeared to oppose the application. It was, in the first instance, made to Sir Charles Sargent who was against granting it; and at Mr. Pigot's request, arranged with the Chief Justice to have the point argued before two judges.

Mr. Pigot stated that he appeared for the defendant and Dinshaw Rustomjee, who desired to purchase the property for Rs. 38,000, which sum he had ready in court. On the 8th January 1870, the defendant mortgaged his house to the plaintiff for Rs. 18,000. Plaintiff brought a suit in the High Court to recover the amount, and on the 31st July 1877 obtained a decree against defendant for Rs. 30,240. At the time of the sale on the 1st May 1878, the mortgage debt, with interest and costs, amounted to between Rs. 25,000 and 26,000. The property was sold for Rs. 24,500 to the plaintiff, who was allowed, under the terms of the decree, to bid at the sale. The sale was held by the Commissioner of the Court. The learned counsel contended that the Court has power to set aside a sale on the ground of irregularity, and that the Court has the discretion to refuse to confirm the sale under sections of the Civil Procedure Code to which he referred at great length, on the ground of material irregularity in the sale.

The Chief Justice.—There is no charge of irregularity or fraud here.

Mr. Pigot said there was no allegation of fraud; but he stated no warrant was taken out to consider before the Commissioner what reserved bidding there should be.

The Chief Justice.—Was there anything in the decree about a reserved bidding?

Mr. Pigot said there was not, and he could not rely upon that as an irregularity.

The Chief Justice read portions of judgment his Lordship had given on an application to reopen the biddings for the sale at Grant Building's situated at Colaba, the property of Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, who had failed under Act. 28 of 1865.

Sir Charles Sargent—It was not a sale in execution of a decree in this way.

Mr. Pigot said he would first assume the Court would not confirm a sale which would place the mortgagee in a position which he would occupy if it were confirmed. The security was greater in value than the mortgage debt, the interest, and costs; and yet, if the sale were confirmed, he would be a debtor to the mortgagee. The learned counsel ventured to think that unless precluded by legislative enactment, the Court would favour the practice of re-opening the biddings.

The Chief Justice.—Do you contend that we can adopt a different rule here from that which prevails in the mofussil?

Mr. Pigot, answering in the affirmative, said the Court might postpone the sale under section 305 of the Civil Procedure Code. The learned counsel asked the court for a liberal construction which would meet the object of the clause, for the sale was not yet complete.

Sir Charles Sargent.—The sale has taken place although it has not become absolute.

The Chief Justice.—How came it to pass that the intended purchaser was not forthcoming at the proper time.

Mr. Pigot said the desiring purchaser was at Hyderabad and had telegraphed to his agent at Bombay to bid up to Rs. 37,000, but the agent made a mistake as to the hour for the sale. The property was certainly worth Rs. 30,000 if not more. There were one or two little irregularities; and the worst that could be said on the affidavits was that there was a case of astuteness.

The Chief Justice.—The real question is whether we can help you.

Mr. Pigot affirmed that, according to section 375, their Lordships could. Their Lordships could postpone confirming the sale. Sales like this should be viewed in accordance with established practice, if an established practice did exist. The practice on the equitable side of the High Court is the practice of the equity side. The solicitors who instructed the learned counsel had learned from Calcutta that the practice of sales made by the Registrar remaining open still continued, and that there was a practice of re-opening the biddings in case of an increased offer.

Mr. Orr, the Prothonotary, produced out of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 14th July 1877 a rule of the High Court at Calcutta, prohibiting the re-opening of biddings except in case of fraud or misconduct. It was rule 53 which says:—"No bidding shall be opened except with the consent of the purchaser, or unless it be shown that there has been fraud, or misconduct in the management of the sale, or that the gentleman on the platform at the above station soon after the Mail train arrived. As he was passing towards the Madras end of the platform, where it is uncovered and (to a great extent) unlighted, he perceived an elderly Eurasian lying in an epileptic fit, partly on the foot board of the carriage and partly on the platform—chiefly the former. The slightest jerk in the train would have sent the poor fellow instantly between the foot board and the platform, and would have killed him out right. The epileptic struggling was tending to the same end. When the gentleman saw him, he called the spectators to help him to pull the man out of danger, but though guards and porters and others stood within arm's length on the platform,

various reasons, although they had carried more than usual, owing to the famine, they had derived very little profit.

Continuing his *resume* of the position and progress of the Company, Colonel Holland said that the amount of native fuel used during the past half-year in proportion to that from England was as 52 to 68 against 16 to 84 in the corresponding half year. The native fuel was far inferior to the English; but they were using more of it, the amount last year being 30,000 tons; whereas it was only 10,000 tons last year during the first half. The Company had had more than a fair share of accidents; but as these were mainly due to defective axles, the new wagons would prevent their recurrence. Not one passenger had been injured, and of their own men only three had sustained serious injuries. The Company had now given up working the State lines which they hitherto worked under an agreement. The Government had, however, driven them rather hard as to terms, and he was not sorry to find that the Directors had decided that they had no powers to work any lines but their own. There had been a little done in the direction of feeder roads, and for that they must be thankful. But the great bulk of those added were fair-weather roads, not moonsoon roads, neither bridged nor metalled. Speaking next of the robberies of grain the Chairman quote from the report of Mr. Barnett, the Company's Agent, who stated that, although the deficiencies in 1877 had amounted to 12,000 bags, they were a trifle to the robberies this year. Mr. Barnett also said that, feeling himself to have no authority over the police force, he had induced the Government to appoint a commission, consisting of two Government officers and one of the company's officers, to enquire into this subject; and in a preliminary report these gentlemen had expressed the opinion that the present system of separate railway police was faulty in principle, and that the force was, as a whole, thoroughly demoralised and deficient. Colonel Holland then recapitulated the correspondence between the Company and the Government when this system was proposed, in which the Company had opposed the proposal: and said that in future the Company would take care to insist upon their rights to have a police force under their own control. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman concluded by formally moving the adoption of the report, the motion being seconded by Mr. Dickinson.

Mr. Hall expressed general satisfaction with the result of the past half-year, but asked why the expenses in the first six months of a year were so much higher than the second six in the last six months of a year; and urged the Board to adopt and adhere to a policy of keeping down the capital account, charging to revenue all that can fairly be so charged.

Mr. Jones asked whether there was any prospect of their getting coal at a cheaper rate, observing that while this Company paid about Rs. 25 a ton, the East Indian Railway only paid about Rs. 5. He also inquired whether any negociations were in progress for the purchase of the railway by Government.

Mr. Wild, referring to the previous speaker's remarks respecting coal, said, if it was true that the East Indian Railway Company got their coal for Rs. 5 a ton on their main line, on some of the branch lines they had to pay as much as Rs. 18 and Rs. 20 a ton.

Mr. L. Hamilton defended the separate police system, arguing that if the Company had its own police, there would be danger of unpleasant understandings and arrangements taking place between the officers of the police: whereas the existence of rivalry under the existing system was more likely to prove effective in preventing obtaining.

Mr. King approved of the views of the Board respecting the police question, and asked whether or not the Company used steel rails.

The Chairman replied that all their renewals were steel (hear, hear); and in answer to Mr. Hall explained that, in the first half of a year, when there was no monsoon, they had more to carry but the traffic fluctuated, and the proportion of expenses during the good half-year was always greater than in the bad half.

The Directors were quite of opinion that the capital account should be kept down as Mr. Hall suggested. Their renewals were taken out of revenue, and only entirely new work was taken from capital. With regard to the coal question, the Company could get coal from various Bengal companies at the cheapest possible price, but by the time it got on to their line, it was as dear as English coal, and for that reason they only used it on a limited portion of their line. Were that not the case they would be delighted to use Bengal coal for all the line. No negociations were progressing for the purchase of this railway. Three years ago they had entered into an arrangement with the Government for 25 years, and they were not likely to listen to any "soft sawder" from the Government or anyone else as to surrendering their rights. Finally, the Chairman mentioned that he had received a telegram from India, from which it appeared that in all human probability, the Board would for the next half-year be able to propose a respectable dividend.

The report was then adopted. Colonel Holland, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Campbell were re-elected Directors; Mr. Smith was re-elected an Auditor; and a resolution proposed by the Chairman was adopted, authorising the Board to contribute to the funds of the Company's Volunteer Corps £100 a year out of the interest accruing to the shareholders.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors concluded the proceedings.

THE GEORGIANS AND THE LAZES.

(Times' Correspondent.)

BATOUM, June 2.

THE future of Batoum is one of the most difficult points with which the approaching Congress will have to deal. Russia has set her heart upon the acquisition of the place, notwithstanding any affected indifference at the present moment as attempted to be shown by some of her journalists. She needs the port so much for the development of her schemes of commercial conquest in Asia that, disappointed in her expected gains elsewhere, her efforts will be redoubled to secure this portion at least of the advantages ceded to her by the San Stefano Treaty. Possession would assist her claim so strongly that she has striven hard to place her white banner over the forts before the Congress meets; but in this she has been foiled by the unconquerable aversion of the people to Moscovite rule, which has rendered it impossible for the Porte to withdraw its troops. The place cannot be given up to the anarchy and bloodshed which would assuredly follow its evacuation by the Turks; the inhabitants are of the same faith, and they fought so well to keep back the invader that it would be the basest ingratitude to abandon them suddenly to their detested foes. The question must be settled by the Great Powers with due regard to the rights and prejudices of an unconquered people. They have placed themselves in our hands, believing in our justice and generosity, with faith in our disinterestedness and full knowledge of our power, if we will, to save them. Since my last letter was written I have been present at a meeting of the Georgian and Laz Beys, and can bear witness to the unanimity of feeling which prevails among them, and the strength of their resolution to die in arms rather than submit to Russian rule. A copy of their petition sent to the Government through the Consul at Trebizond has been handed to me, and as it fully expresses their ideas in respect to the proposed annexation of their country to Russia, I send the following translation:—

"In consequence of the disastrous war of last year our Government was constrained, by the Treaty of San Stefano, to cede Batoum to the Russians as a portion of the war indemnity. This sad news has affected us much, and we are making every effort to deliver our native country from the hands of Russia, and to preserve our honour and religion from the marauding Cossacks. May God preserve us from such a fate. But if the Russians take possession of Batoum we shall be obliged either to submit to them and their laws or emigrate, and to neither alternative will we ever consent. We cannot submit to them, for the Russians are our enemies; they will destroy our religion, and the Cossacks will violate the sanctity of our homes. We cannot emigrate, because greater portion of the inhabitants of the Batoum district are too poor and unable to bear the expenses. They would be compelled to remain within the iron clutches of the Russians, and we know from the past that sooner or later they would have to deny their faith. With a view, then, of preventing such misfortunes, we all, men and women, rush to arms, decided to oppose the invasion of the Russians to the utmost of our power. As the Sublime Porte appears to have remained indifferent to our fate, in these circumstances we appeal to Europe, and especially Great Britain, whose powerful protection we solicit with every confidence, in the hope that she will save us. To this end we have despatched two telegrams to London, and in order the better to express our views on the matter sent 12 delegates to confer with the British Consul at Trebizond. Should England refuse us her protection, we are all now under arms, determined to resign ourselves to death rather than submit to the Russians. We have agreed to carry out this resolution at all cost, and to punish all those among us who may fail to keep their word. To this effect the present resolution has been drawn up and signed, as witness our seals.

"Batoum, May 17, 1878."

To this petition a note was attached, stating that the number of persons who had signed this resolution, and sworn to observe it faithfully, accepting all penalties is 83,247, and that each day sees an increase. I have found the Laz and Georgian Beys intelligent men, who seem to understand well what is wanted, who know that their country is sadly backward, that in outward aspect it cannot compare with districts, which have been for a length of time under Russian rule, and who are most anxious for the development of trade and the progress of civilization among their people. They reject, however, any benefits accompanied by Muscovite domination; they know too well what Russian civilisation means, having seen its fruits in the Caucasian States which, one by one, have fallen into the power of Russia, and they prefer the misrule of the Turk to the iron tyranny of Muscovite rule. They are really sincere in their desire that England should annex their country, for they are not so ignorant as might be imagined, and there are some among the Beys who have been to Malta, who have learnt how we govern our dependencies, and the happiness and comfort the Mussulmans of India reside under our rule. They have, however, no hope that we shall take them at their word, for they understand the insuperable objections to any such measure as annexation of their territory to our own Empire, the chief of which is our own prejudice against further increase to our present responsibilities; but they trust from that, in watching the waves of the Russian Eagle, we shall take steps to insure them against the misrule of the past under which they, in common with all the provinces of Turkey, have suffered. The inhabitants of the Batoum districts earnestly desire among them the presence of some representative of our Government to whom they could apply for advice in the political junctures upon which so much depends. They will obey us, they say, in everything, follow any advice of ours implicitly, with but one exception—in no circumstances will they accept Russian rule, even should that be our counsel, with threats of abandonment in case of refusal. They will assuredly fight to prevent the Russians acquiring their country, and it will be as well for our statesmen to consider in time the effect elsewhere of the rekindling of strife in this part of Asia. Among the Georgian and Laz Beys who were at the meeting of which I have spoken, the descendants of the old noblesse, who still receive a sort of feudal homage from the peasantry and possess great local influence, there was not one who had not lost several of his nearest relatives in battle against the Russians. The fathers and brothers of several perished in the Crimean War, and of the others, either brothers or cousins were slain in the last great struggle. There were the two Tchorukszulu Pashas, Osman and Ali, who, like their father in the last war, have won a Pasha's title for their distinguished bravery in the present; Seferbeyzadeh Hassan Bey and Sandjackbeyzadeh Hassan Bey, both of whom raised a corps of volunteers, and commanded them through the war as majors in the Turkish army; Ahmed Agha, who like the two last mentioned lost his father in the Crimean War, and during the last struggle, out the ten members of his family which fought by his side, has to mourn the loss of six. There were Arkif Effendi and Suvani Dedeh Bey, and several others of less note, but still men able to bring a large number of followers into the field, and whose presence at the Assembly served to show how unanimous is the feeling throughout the whole of the Batoum district. Knowing what intrigues are likely to be set on foot by Russia, and how she may strive at the Congress to show that the feeling of hostility to the proposed annexation is not so deep-rooted among the Batoum people as alleged, the Georgian and Laz Beys desire to protest in advance. The petition forwarded to our Government contains their real views, and by these I am assured they will stand through all. The arrival of the Turkish Commissioners, Ali Bey and Nehad Pasha at Batoum, as mentioned in my last letter, appears to have increased the anxiety of the people, owing to their not exactly understanding the object of their mission; and the Beys, fearing that it may have something to do with making arrangements for the evacuation of the place and its delivery to Russia, have presented a protest appealing once more to England for protection and declaring that they will defend their territory to the death against Russia until Europe has decided upon its fate.

As far as I can understand, these special Commissioners have been sent here with the object of calming the excitement of the Batoum people and preventing a conflict, of which a short time ago there was every prospect. As related in my last letter, the Russian advance into Upper Ajarah was checked by the rising of the whole people; and in order to oppose Komaroff, who had marched down from Ardahan, occupied Artvin, and was apparently intending to push on to Batoum by the Tchoruk Valley, the Beys sent a very large force to Western Ajarah to intercept his rear. Fearing a collision, Dervish Pasha despatched Brigadier-General Mustapha Pasha at once to Artvin, at the head of three battalions of regular troops, and since then negotiations have been going on for the withdrawal of the Russians. Komaroff appears to be obstinately bent upon maintaining his outpost at Artvin, and a most narrow watch is most certainly required to be kept upon his movements. The Turks once lulled into false security, a sudden and rapid advance might bring him close to the town, and if strongly supported, as he probably would be by reinforcements from Kars and Erzeroum, by establishing outposts along the Majkal spurs, Komaroff would be able to hold the Tchoruk Valley until his pioneers had made the road practicable for heavy artillery and he was in a position to attack Batoum. For the moment there is reason to think, however, that the danger of a collision has passed away. The Turkish Commissioners, notwithstanding the mistrust shown by the protest so recently handed to them, have so far been successful with the Batoum people that they themselves will do nothing to provoke a conflict as long as the Russians do not attempt to advance. The Beys, I imagine, will disperse the force mustered on the spurs of Western Ajarah; such, at least, I gathered to be their intention from what was said at the recent meeting; but, in abandoning their menacing attitude, they will take every care that the same strategical points can be seized at a moment's notice, and the men reassembled with little loss of time.

In my last letter I gave a brief sketch of the positions held by the Turks, which covered by the guerrilla forces under the command of the various Beys, render Batoum impregnable. To the former remarks may be added the following:—Batoum can only be approached in three directions—the first and easiest, along the shore from Poti; the next over the Ajarah hills by way of Kula; and the third by the Tchoruk Valley, on each of which routes there are many places where a few determined men can easily stop the advance of an army. The end and aim of the Russians in this direction is the acquisition of Batoum as a port for the Caucasus. They base their claim to it as being already the possessors of the greater portion of the old Georgian kingdom, to which it formerly belonged. The Russians say, "It would have been ours but for an oversight at the signing of the Treaty of 1828, and had Batoum been handed over to us then, no one would have thought of disputing our right, so why should all these objections be raised at the present time?" It is perfectly true that the Russians say about Batoum being the natural port of Georgia, but so it is of Lazistan and all the other regions about there, which still form part of the Ottoman Empire; and the first-mentioned circumstance has no more force as an argument in favour of its cession to Russia than it would have if used in favour of the retrocession of Russian Georgia to its former owners. The fact is that it is only within the last 20 years or so that the importance of Batoum has been recognized. Thirty years ago, where the town now stands there was nothing but a dense forest, the trees growing down to the swamps which here and there skirt the shore between the bay and the mouth of the Tchoruk. When the Caucasus being finally subdued, had sprung up, and new markets were opened to Russian manufacture by the railway to Tiflis, &c., a port of shipment became absolutely necessary, and the Russians, with lavish enterprise, attempted the construction of one at Poti. Russia's great design now is to construct a railway from Batoum to join the Tiflis at a point far beyond the Poti swamps, and from there passing on to the Caspian Sea by means of her inland navigation, the trade of Persia and all Central Asia is in her hands. Lord of Kars and Ardahan, the possessor of Batoum, Persia but a vassal at her feet, "Who can resist the might of Russia?" will be the thought of the Asiatics, who can only judge by accomplished facts of that military force before which they have always bowed. In standing out against the cession of the Batoum district we are performing an act of justice to a gallant people who have ably assisted in keeping the Russians at bay. A compromise might be substituted for the proposed cession. Batoum created a free commercial port, Russian capital might construct a line to Tiflis, while British enterprise opened a line direct to the Persian frontier, with one branch line to the Euphrates Valley, and another tapping the rich regions of Asia Minor. Wharves and jetties built at no great expense would enable goods to be shipped and transferred with as great ease as in the London or Liverpool docks, and the demand for manufactured goods, local produce would soon form a small item of the Batoum trade. Municipal government under the presidency of a Turkish Pasha, with European supervision, would in a few years make Batoum of greater commercial importance than Odessa.

GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND v. THE AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN.

UNDER ordinarily favourable circumstances, and with a moderate amount of management, the match begun under the above title yesterday at Prince's ought to have been the event of the cricket season of 1878. The triumphal march of the Colonial eleven after their first reverse at Nottingham, and their successive defeats of M.C.C. and Ground, Yorkshire, and Surrey, had excited the usually passive British public to an extent utterly without a parallel in the annals of cricket. That they could meet some of the strongest of our English elevens and beat them handsomely had been proved beyond all doubt, and there was generally a feeling of admiration among those who appreciate good British pluck for the enterprise of the twelve players who had travelled thousands of miles to test the prowess of the cricketers of the old country on their own grounds. On this occasion there was special interest attached to the match, from the fact that it was a test match between Australians and the amateurs of England. That the composition of the English team would be exposed to criticism was evident. A feeling of honest rivalry had been engendered by the triumphs of the Australian eleven, and hence the universal desire that the full might of the amateur talent should be arrayed against these venturesome Colonials. In some respects the English eleven might certainly have been strengthened. The batting was undeniably strong, and a better eleven could hardly have been placed in the field, but the bowling was considered to be weak although the three brothers Grace and Messrs. Gilbert, A. G. Steel, and Lucas were in the team. Everything bade fair for an attendance even larger than that on the two first days of the Derby week at the Oval, when it was computed that over 36,000 persons were present during the two days. It was therefore some what of an extra sixpence for admission would not stop many from visiting the ground, but it is open to doubt whether this charge, is addition to sundry advertised payments of half-crowns and five shillings for reserved seats, had not quite as much effect as the showery weather during the afternoon in reducing the numbers. The experience of the Oval match had apparently had little effect on the management at Prince's, as the arrangements in every way were as bad as they could possibly have been for the accommodation of the spectators. Of the provisions for the members of the press, it need only be said that they were safely placed where they could absolutely see nothing of the game except at great personal discomfort.

The Australians won the toss, and at five minutes past twelve o'clock Midwinter and C. Bannerman commenced the batting on their behalf, to the bowling of Messrs W. G. Grace and Steel, the former delivering the first over from the Hane-place end. The Australian batsmen were loudly cheered as they came out into the field, and at the time of commencement there could not have been less than four thousand present. The wicket was very slow after the heavy rains, and runs came at a sluggish rate, both batsmen being bent on a defensive game. The first item of any note was a square leg hit for three by Bannerman in Mr. Steel's fourth over, and twelve balls later there was a cheer as the same bateman cut Mr. Grace in fine style to the boundaries for four. It had taken thirty-five minutes to obtain 20 runs, when Midwinter, playing one from Mr. W. G. Grace forward, was neatly taken low down at point by "the doctor," who rolled over in effecting the catch. One for 20. Horan as usual came in first wicket down, and soon after his arrival Bannerman cut one of Mr. Steel's through the hands of the Doctor high up at point. Each bateman drove Mr. Steel in the same over for three amidst applause, but the cheering was redoubled when one of Mr W. G. Grace's got past Horan's bat, and two of the best Australian wickets were down for 32. Mr Murdoch now appeared to assist Bannerman, and a smart-off drive for four from Mr. Steel to the professional caused the Cambridge bowler to retire in favour of Dr Grace's lobs at 38. After this change runs came very slowly still Mr W. G. Grace, who had delivered his last overs for one wicket and 44 runs, was finely hit to the off by Bannerman for four to the skating rink. Soon afterwards, with the total at 44, Bannerman, letting out at the lobs, was splendidly taken at mid off with one hand by Mr Strachan, standing deep, a contingency applause following this fine piece of fielding by the Surrey captain. Rain was falling heavily as A. Bannerman came in, and as the umbrellas were unfurled all round the ground the opportunity previously allowed to the press of seeing either wicket was lost, and a sight was confined to an occasional glimpse of the batsmen's heads. At twenty-five minutes to two o'clock the game had to be suspended, and an hour and five minutes elapsed before a resumption was made, luncheon having been disposed of in the interim. At twenty minutes to three o'clock play was recommenced in brighter weather, but the score still advanced at a very slow rate. The Doctor, after delivering 19 overs for 7 runs and 1 wicket, at 57 transferred the ball to Mr. Steel, and the Cantab, in the second over of his resumption, secured the dismissal of Murdoch, who was easily had at cover-point, having been in three-quarters of an hour for a single. Four for 57. Spofforth was the next on the list, but from this point any chance of a glance at the game was nearly hopeless, as it was confined to a casual peep through a forest of umbrellas, or a charitable turn of a spectator's head, were still further reduced by the playful freaks of a number of daring youths who scaled the roof of the press-box, and rendered any further occupation of the interior a little too dangerous. We have reason to believe, however, from information that we received from one of the favoured few amongst the spectators, who had made a forcible seizure of the chairs provided for the five shillings inclosure, and utilised them successfully enough to obtain practically the view of the press, that four wickets in succession all fell with the score at 64, Spofforth caught at the wicket, A. Bannerman and Allan caught and bowled, and caught at point respectively, from two consecutive balls of Mr. Steel, and Garret run out. With the addition of three runs Gregory was caught at long-on, and when Boyle was taken at point the Australians were out for 75.

Twenty minutes elapsed before the Australian eleven turned out to take the field, a hearty cheer greeting their arrival. The two first batsmen on the side of the Gentlemen were Messrs. W. G. Grace and Gilbert. To them were opposed as bowlers Spofforth and Allan, while Blackham was at the wicket, and Murdoch at point. Both batsmen were compelled to play steadily. Allan commencing with five maiden overs. For eleven overs the highest items were a couple to each batsmen from Spofforth, and twenty more balls were delivered before the first boundary hit was scored—a crack to a square-leg for four in Spofforth's eighth over. Mr. W. G. Grace soon again drove the fast bowler to the on for four, and at 30 Spofforth changed ends, Allan, who had sent down twelve overs for six runs, giving up his wicket to Boyle. Another change was soon tried by the Australian captain in the substitution of Midwinter for Spofforth at 37, but the separation came from the other end. Boyle clean bowling the Champion for a well-played twenty-five. One for 43. Mr. Horaby, who came in first wicket down, was in luck, as after a cut for a couple from Midwinter, he sent one from Boyle to Allan at long-off and survived, the fieldsman misjudging the catch. Five singles raised the total to 54, when Spofforth took the ball again from Midwinter. Without another ran Mr. Gilbert, who had played steadily for his twenty, was neatly taken at the wicket, and Mr. Lucas took his place. The Cantab was soon in want of another partner, as Mr. Horaby, at 61, was neatly had at mid-on by Spofforth, having just failed to reach double figures. Three for 61. Mr. G. P. Grace, who filled the vacancy, soon hit Spofforth to leg for four. At 70 Midwinter relieved the fast bowler, but a square-leg hit for four to Mr. Grace from his second ball caused him to retire after one over, handing the leather to Allan with the score at 74. Boyle continued to do the mischief, as in his next over he caught Mr. Lucas from his own bowling, the fourth wicket falling at 74. Dr. E. M. Grace now joined his brother, and a single to the former made the Gentlemen level with their opponents, at which there was considerable applause. Things now began to assume a far less favourable aspect for the Gentlemen, and the prospects of the long score anticipated at the commencement of the innings considerably decreased. Boyle was again in luck, and the Australians had another turn, when Spofforth at midon secured the dismissal of Mr. W. G. Grace who had made eleven. Half the wickets were down for 77 when the Hon. E. Lyttelton came in to join Dr. E. M. Grace, and at 80 Spofforth had another chance with the ball, relieving Allan. Any hopes of witnessing the doctor's peculiar but undoubted powers of hitting were soon dispelled by an appeal of Boyle for a catch at the wicket, which dismissed the doctor, though the batsman did not seems to be at all satisfied with Wilmer's decision. Six for 82. Mr. A. G. Steel joined the Hon. E. Lyttelton, and the two Cantabs had added three runs when the stumps were drawn at half-past six o'clock.

On play being resumed the next day at ten minutes past twelve o'clock the next outs of the Gentlemen, Hon. A. Lyttelton (three) and Mr. Steel [one], resumed the defence to the bowling of Spofforth and Boyle. Only four runs had been added when the former bowler got one past Mr. Steel, the seventh wicket falling with the total at 89. The Hon. E. Lyttelton joined his brother, but the captain had only a short stay, falling a victim to Boyle after having got a single. Eight for 90. Rain was falling fast as Mr. Strachan came in to face the Hon. A. Lyttelton, but the play was not discontinued, though the downpour did not cease for some time. The Cantab drove Boyle in his best style to the off for three, and after minor figures an on-drive to Mr. Strachan from Spofforth brought up 100 at twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock, the appearance of three figures in unison being received with applause. Mr. Lyttelton next cut Boyle for three, but immediately afterwards had to retire, falling to a smart catch by Gregory at short-slip. Nine for 106. Messrs Bush and Strachan were the last pair, and the Surrey captain evoked a round of applause with a splendid on-drive for four from Boyle. It was a magnificent hit, as the ball pitched just under the trees in front of the ropes at the lower end of the rink. The Australians found the last wicket a difficult one to get, and strangely enough the two members of the eleven whose rights to places had been the most criticised in the sporting papers made one of the longest stands of the innings. Mr Bush's first item of any account was a leg-hit for four from Spofforth, and this brought the first change in the bowling. At 122 Spofforth handed the ball to Garrett, but at this did not seem to suit the ideas of the Australian captain, at 130 both ends were altered, Allan superseding Garrett, and Midwinter Boyle. These tactics checked the pace of the run-getting effectually, till in Midwinter's fifth over Blackham failed to stump Bush by no means difficult chance of stumping Mr Strachan. In "the giant's" next delivery he was more fortunate, and a catch by Murdoch at point, which disposed of Mr. Bush, brought the innings to a close at ten minutes past one o'clock for 139, or 64 runs ahead. Messrs Bush and Strachan had added thirty-three runs for the last wicket, and their joint contribution was most opportune, Mr Strachan's twenty-one (not out) especially, barring the one mistake at the finish, being a well played innings.

After twenty minutes the Australians began their second innings, the captain this time altering the order of going in by sending Horan and Midwinter to the wickets to oppose the bowling of Messrs. W. G. Grace and Steel. The latter, after cutting Mr Grace in his second over finely for four, sent the next ball straight into the hands of Mr Lucas at cover point, but that usually safe fieldsman dropped the catch, to the evident surprise of the rest of the side. Horan was less favoured, as he sent the succeeding ball into the safe clutches of Mr. Strachan at forward mid-off, and had to retire, having only made a single. One for 5. The Australians were apparently keeping the crack, C. Bannerman, in reserve, and his brother came next. Midwinter added a single, and then a clever piece of fielding by the Hon. E. Lyttelton at short-slip, and Mr A. G. Steel, the latter of whom just reached the ball with his left hand, and swept down the stumps as quick as lightning, caused A. Bannerman to be returned a run out by the Australian umpire. C. Bannerman was applauded as he appeared, and the general feeling was that on Midwinter and Bannerman the only hopes of the Colonials were left. Any idea of a lengthy partnership of the two cracks were soon, however, dispelled, as Bannerman, apparently trying to hit one of Mr. Steel's to leg, was bowled, and thus three of the best wickets were down for only 14 runs. The luncheon bell now rang at two o'clock, and as there was a steady rainfall during the interval play was not resumed until five minutes past three oclock. Spofforth, who came out to fill the vacancy caused by C. Bannerman's retirement played a bold game, but with little effect, and after getting eight he put one of Mr. Grace's easily up to the Hon. A. Lyttelton, and retired with the total at 25 for four wickets. Murdoch was the next to face Midwinter, and the latter getting an over-pitched one from Mr. Steel, sent it to the boundary on the on side for four amidst great cheering. Another tall hit to the on from Mr. Grace by Midwinter clean over the ropes elicited another demonstration, but the applause was vociferous, when the bateman, trying a third "smack," was grandly taken at long on by Mr. Hornby, who was stationed just in front of the spectators, and almost fell over them as he secured the ball. This splendid piece of fielding fairly turned the tide in favour of the Gentlemen, and Mr. Hornby, as he returned to his place near the ropes at the end of Mr. Steel's over, was again heartily applauded. Five wickets were now down for 38, and as the three most dangerous batsmen in the eleven—C. Bannerman, Midwinter, and Horan—were all disposed of, it was now any odds on the Gentlemen. The interest centred rather in the question whether the Colonials would be able to put the Gentlemen in a second time. Garrett seemed likely to settle the matter conclusively, but after getting fifteen, in which were three fine drives for four—two from consecutive balls of Mr. Steel—he was cleverly taken at long off by Mr. G. F. Grace, making six down for 57. The hopes of the Australians were lessening, but the speculation on the question of them saving the innings increased when a catch at the wicket settled Blackham, really the last bateman on whom any reliance could be placed. Two runs were wanted to save the innings with three wicket when Boyle came to partner Blackham. Mr. Bush failed to stump Boyle from Mr. Steel, and a bye made the total 63, or still a run to send the Gentleman to the wickets. The issue was now speedily determined, as before another run could be got Blackham was had at mid-off, and from the last ball of the same over Gregory caught at short-slip in hitting to leg. Allan was the last hope of the side, but, after a maiden over to Mr. W. G. Grace, the new comer played the third ball he received into his wicket, and so the Gentlemen were left at 4-15 in possession of an easy victory by an innings and one run. Score and analysis:

AUSTRALIANS.	1st inn.		2nd inn.
C Bannerman, c Strachan, b E Grace	26	b Steel	0
W Midwinter, c E M, b W G Grace	6	c Hornby, b W G Grace	26
Mr T Horan, b W G Grace	7	c Strachan, b Steel	1
Mr W Murdoch, c Hornby, b Steel	1	c Bush, b Steel	7
A Bannerman, c and b Steel	13	run out	0
Mr W F Spofforth, c Bush, b W G Grace	8	c A Lyttelton, b W G Grace	8
Mr T Garrett, run out	0	c G F Grace, b Steel	15
Mr F Allan, c E M Grace, b Steel	0	b Steel	0
Mr D Gregory, c Hornby, b W G Grace	1	c E Lyttelton, b Steel	0
Mr J Blackham, not out	0	c W G Grace, b Steel	5
Mr H Boyle, c E M Grace, b Steel	3	not out	0
Bye 1, l-b 3	4	Bye	1
Total	75	Total	63

GENTLEMEN.			
Mr W G Grace, b Boyle	25	Hon E Lyttelton, b Boyle	1
Mr W R Gilbert, c Blackham, b Boyle	20	Hon A Lyttelton, c Gregory, b Spofforth	16
Mr A N Hornby, c Spofforth, b Boyle	9	Mr A G Steel, b Spofforth	5
Mr A Lucas, c and b Boyle	6	Mr G Strachan, not out	21
Mr G F Grace, c Spofforth, b Boyle	11	Mr J A Bush, c Murdock, b Midwinter	16
Dr E M Grace, c Blackham, b Boyle	1	Byes 6, l-b 2	8
		Total	139

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

GENTLEMEN.—FIRST INNINGS.	overs.	maidens.	runs.	wickets.
Spofforth	20	13	13	1
Allan	20	14	11	0
Boyle	35	12	48	7
Midwinter	142	6	52	1
Garrett	3	1	4	0
AUSTRALIANS.—FIRST INNINGS.				
Mr W G Grace	52	38	25	4
Mr Steel	32,1	17	37	4
Dr E M Grace	10	13	9	1
SECOND INNINGS.				
Mr W G Grace	27	14	27	2
Mr A G Steel	26,3	8	35	7

The Gentlemen—and not the strongest eleven that could have been selected—fairly beat the Australians at every point, as they would in all probability a large majority of times under circumstances ordinarily favourable. Mr. W. G. Grace never bowled better than in the first innings of the Australians, and in the second Mr. Steel proved most effective, taking seven wickets for 35 runs. The Gentlemen were expected to have made a much larger score, but Boyle bowled extremely well, and it was owing to that, after the fall of the first wicket Messrs Bush and Strachan should have made together more than any other two batsmen of the side. Mr. Bush kept wicket well and Mr. Strachan not only by his twenty-one (not out), but by his brilliant fielding, thoroughly justified his right to a place in the best eleven of the Gentlemen of England. The fielding of the Gentlemen all round was fine, expecting a few mistakes. For the Australians Spofforth was not on the spot, and only took one wicket, and Allan, who has not been well since his arrival in England, was not successful. Blackham kept wicket in fine style, and Murdoch was repeatedly applauded for his fielding at point, though we have seen the eleven perform better in the field. Midwinter did good service with the bat, but Horan and C. Bannerman both failed to come off, and the team gave one the impression, even at this early period of their tour, of wanting a little rest.

THE case against Babu Opendro Nath Bose, Attorney-at-Law, for having committed adultery with Srimuty Kheter Mohini, the wife of Babu Jogendro Nath Bose, Munsiff of Lukshipore in the District of Sylhet, and daughter of Babo Iseer Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, has been further adjourned till next Saturday, Mr. Branson applied for this adjournment on behalf of the defendant on the ground that his client had only been served with the summons on last Saturday night, and had, therefore, no time or opportunity enough to instruct Counsel. Mr. Paulit, who appeared for the prosecution, objected. Mr. Branson remarked that the complainant in this case had rushed into Court without proper enquiry, and if he investigated the matter thoroughly he would find that the charge was ill-founded, and would then probably repent for the step he had already taken, as this charge was brought against a respectable Attorney of the High Court, and the character of a young lady, the daughter of a very high and honourable man, was impugned, it was desirable that both parties should have ample time to effect a reconciliation to disabuse the mind of the prosecutor (the husband of this unfortunate lady) of the false impression that had affected his brains. Mr. Paulit admitted the desirability of a postponement, but strenuously opposed the application as expressing his client's wishes, there being two persons whose evidence, he desired, should be recorded, they being witnesses who could easily be gained over on either side. His Worship agreeing with Mr. Branson, adjourned the case.

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